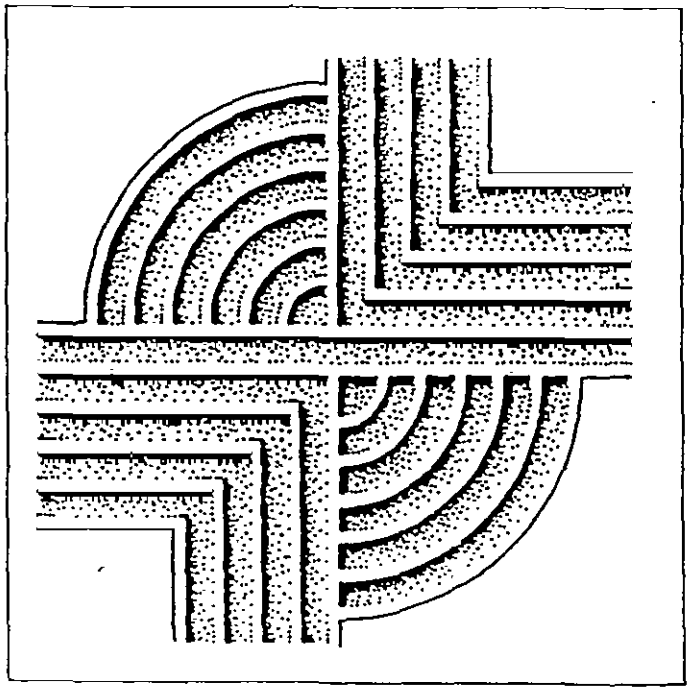
# ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF THE SANTEE COOPER NEYLES TO BLACK CREEK LINE, COLLETON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



CHICORA RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 289

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF THE SANTEE COOPER NEYLES TO BLACK CREEK LINE, COLLETON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

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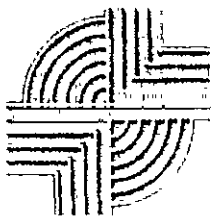

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# ABSTRACT

This study reports on an intensive archaeological and architectural survey of a 15.3 mile long transmission line corridor in the central portion of Colleton County, South Carolina. The corridor, a maximum of 75 feet in width, is to be used by Santee Cooper for the construction of a new transmission line running from the existing Neyles Substation, about 4 miles southwest of Walterboro on SC 64 to the Black Creek Substation currently being constructed on SC 63 about 7 miles southwest of Walterboro. The corridor consists of generally level lands, much of which runs through swamps and poorly drained swales. Vegetation is a mixture of cultivated tracts on the higher (and drier) elevations and woods in the lower areas.

This line will consist of a series of double concrete poles, about 90 feet in height on about 12.8 miles of new corridor. The remaining 2.5 miles will be on the south edge of an existing alignment, where the double wood poles, about 80 feet in height, will be replaced by the new concrete structures. Construction of the new portion of this line will require the clearing and grubbing of the corridor, followed by augering for placement of poles and laying the wire. In the area of the existing alignment, construction will include removal of the existing structures and then placement of new supports. Maintenance of the line will consist of periodic bushhogging. All of these activities have the potential to affect archaeological and historical sites and this survey was conducted to identify and assess archaeological and historical sites which may be in the project corridor. For this study an area of potential effect (APE) 1.5 miles of each side of the proposed corridor was assumed.

Consultation with the S.C. Department of Archives and History revealed at least 51 previously identified architectural or above-ground historic resources in the APE. Also present were several National Register properties. An investigation of the archaeological site files at the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology identified 10 previously recorded archaeological sites in the immediate corridor vicinity.

The archaeological survey of the tract incorporated shovel testing at 100-foot intervals on the higher, better drained soils and 200-foot interval shovel testing on the lower, more poorly drained soils. In areas of standing water no shovel testing was attempted. A single transect was run down the center of the 75-foot wide corridor. In areas of recent cultivation a pedestrian survey was also undertaken. All shovel test fill was screened through ¼-inch mesh and the shovel tests were backfilled at the completion of the study.

The archaeological study identified nine sites (38CN217-225) and two isolated finds (38CN00-1-2). Six of the archaeological sites (38CN217, 38CN218, 38CN222-225) are recommended potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register, although of these, only three (38CN223-225) are actually within the proposed right-of-way. These three sites are all remnant ricefield dikes that are recommended eligible under Criterion D. The remaining sites (38CN219-222) are recommended not eligible because they lack the data sets to address significant research questions and, moreover, exhibit damage resulting in reduced integrity.

Santee Cooper's proposed transmission line is anticipated to seriously damage or destroy the three dike remnants recommended as potentially eligible. In addition, several of the other potentially eligible sites are situated in areas which might be used as access for construction crews.

A total of 87 architectural or other above-ground resources are identified in this study, represented by 73 survey site numbers. Of these, one (Ravenwood Plantation Ricefields, 356.0271.//) has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places, three sites

(2720272.01, 2270437, and 3561300.00) have been determined eligible by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and four (2270272.02, 2270272.03, 2270448, and 5360985) have been evaluated by the SHPO as worthy of further study (or potentially eligible). An additional seven properties are recommended by this study as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (3560269.02, 3560271.02, 3561300.01, 3561459, 3561460, 3561461, and 3561465).

Three sites (3561459, 3561460, and 3561461) face direct construction impacts, as well as subsequent impact of their view sheds. The remaining listed, eligible, or potentially eligible properties are not within the powerline right-of-way, but were evaluated for possible visual intrusion. It is possible that there will be impact to the view shed of 3561465, although this cemetery is already bordered by one powerline easement. It is also possible that the proposed easement will affect the view shed of 2270437 and 536985. The Ravenwood Plantation Ricefields (3560271.//)are currently bordered by the existing easement. It is difficult to determine how the pole replacement will affect the view shed. For the remainder of the sites we believe that the proposed undertaking is sufficiently far removed that the prospects of visual intrusion are limited. We warn, however, that given the topography of the area, visual intrusion is most significantly affected by vegetation, which is transitory. We offer only approximations of possible view shed impacts.

Finally, it is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered in the corridor during construction. Construction crews should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the State Historic Preservation Office or to Chicora Foundation. No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist.

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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We appreciate the support and assistance of Santee Cooper, as well as their commitment and concern for South Carolina cultural resources. I also want to thank Mr. Ken Smoak, of Sabine and Waters, for his continued support and confidence in Chicora Foundation.

I want to thank Mr. Tom Covington and Ms. Autumn Perkins of our staff who were responsible for assembling the background information for this project. Mr. Tom Covington also assisted in the field survey. I appreciate their dedication and thoroughness. The architectural survey was conducted by Ms. Sarah Fick of Historic Preservation Consultants in Charleston, South Carolina, and I appreciate her assistance, patience explaining architectural issues, and timeliness.

In addition, I appreciate the assistance and cooperation of the staff of the S. C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, particularly Mr. Keith Derting and Ms. Sharon Pekrul. Both went out of their way to make our job easier and the final product more complete and useful. We also appreciate the time and effort spent by both Dr. Tracy Power and Mr. Dan Vivian, of the S.C. Department of Archives and History, to assist us in the review of previous architectural surveys and National Register sites in the project area.

Finally, we want to thank the local individuals who so freely gave of their time and knowledge, including Mr. Miles Sanders, Ms. Elma Rogers, and Mr. and Mrs. Franklin L. Burke.

# INTRODUCTION

This intensive archaeological survey of the proposed Santee Cooper Neyles to Black Creek transmission line in Colleton County was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. Ken Smoak of Sabine and Waters.

The project corridor, approximately 15.3 miles in length, begins in the central portion of Colleton County about 4 miles southeast of Walterboro, ending just southeast of Neyles, about 7 miles southeast of Walterboro in east central Colleton County (Figure 1). The corridor for the transmission line is proposed to be about 75 feet in width, with about 12.8 miles on new alignment. The plans call for double concrete pole structures, on average about 90 feet in height, with the poles about 19 feet apart (Figure 2). The remaining 2.5 miles will be on an existing corridor, running from the west side of Chessey Creek to just south of the existing Neyles Substation. On this corridor it will be necessary to replace the existing H-frame wood structures (Figure 3) with those used on the remainder of the corridor. There will be no significant increase in width of the structures, although the height will increase on average 10 feet (from about 80 feet to an average of 90 feet).

The survey corridor begins at the Black Creek Substation, which is currently under construction, located on the south side of SC 63 and runs south for about 0.9 mile to S-193.For about 0.25 mile along this route the corridor parallels an existing transmission corridor. The line continues south from S-193 for 1.15 miles before turning to the east and crossing I-95. It then turns southeastward for 0.9 miles before turning east and crossing US17A about 0.6 mile south of its junction with S-233. The line then continues across the Ashepoo River and the Great Swamp for about 2.6 miles. It crosses SC 303 just north of Drawdy and continues southeasterly for about a mile, either at the edge of, or within, the Johno Creek swamp.

The corridor then turns again to the northeast and crossing Cooks Hill Road (S-377). At this point it is within the Pringle Creek drainage, skirting the headwaters of this swamp before hitting the highlands, continuing east and then southeast to Ritter Road (S-41) about 0.4 mile north of its junction with Cooks Hill Road. Just east of here the new corridor ties into the an existing corridor, using that corridor to cross the Chessey Creek swamp. Just southeast of Neyles the proposed line departs from the existing corridor and turns north-northeast, terminating at the existing Neyles Substation.

The corridor consists of a variety of landforms and vegetation types including wetlands, pastures, agricultural fields, cleared areas, planted pines, and mixed pine/hardwood forests. Most of the corridor, however, consists of very poorly drained, low, swamp-like soils. As previously mentioned, the corridor crosses the Ashepoo River, Johno Creek, Pringle Creek, and Chessey Creek swamps — all relatively large bodies of dense hardwood swamp, often with considerable lengths of standing water.

The corridor, as previously mentioned, is intended to be used as a power line right of way. Landscape alteration, primarily clearing and grubbing and subsequent operation of equipment to place the poles, as well as future maintenance, will cause considerable damage to the ground surface and any archaeological resources which may be present in the survey area.

Construction, operation, and maintenance of the powerline may also have an impact on historic resources in the project area. Although the project is not anticipated to remove any structures, powerlines (as well as other above grade projects) may detract from the visual integrity of historic properties, creating what many consider discordant surroundings. Because of the nature of the structures being used on this project and the limited right of way, this impact is anticipated to be modest. Nevertheless, this architectural survey uses an area of potential effect (APE) about 1.5 miles on either

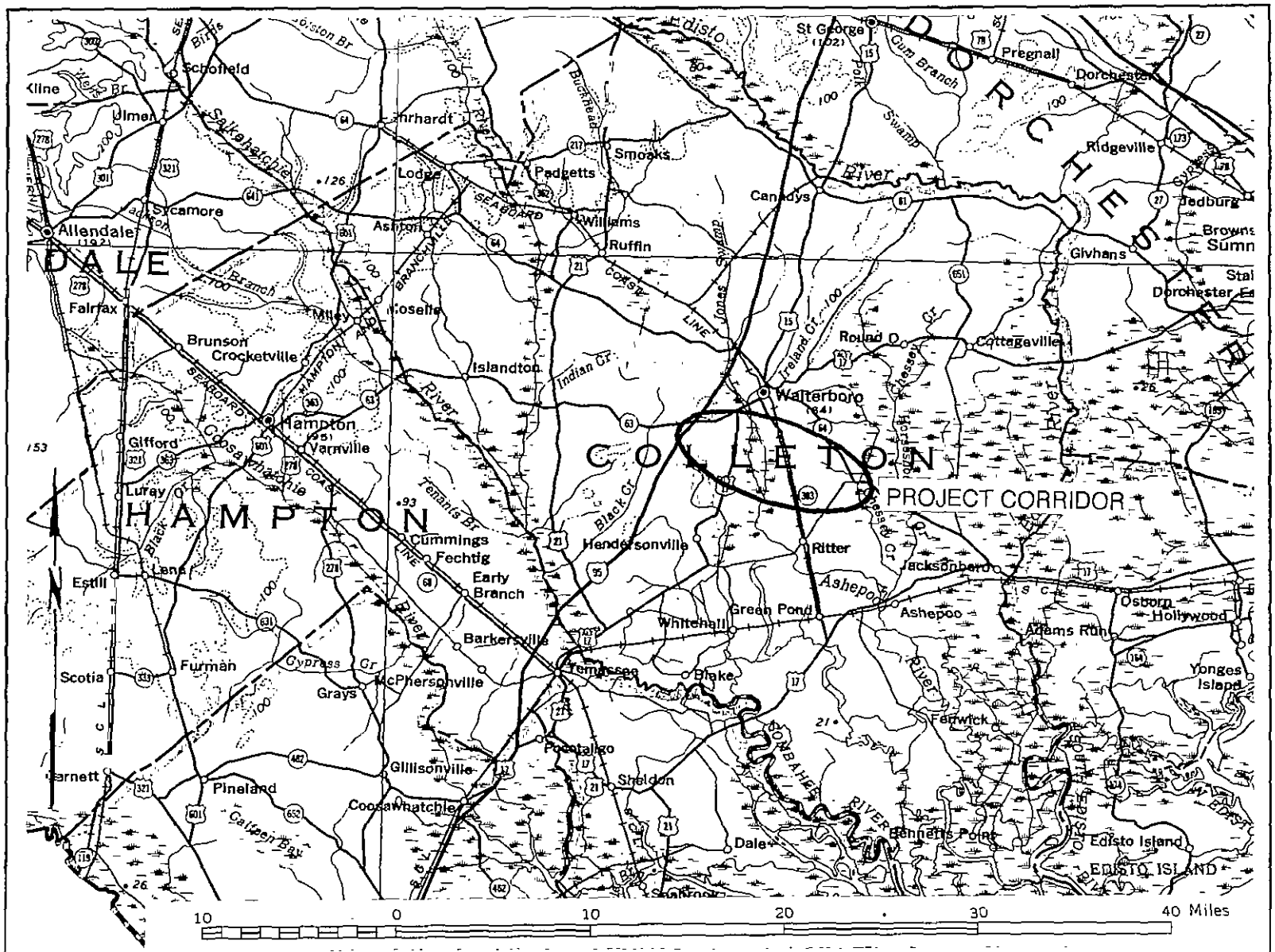


Figure 1. Location of project corridor in Colleton County, South Carolina (base map is USGS South Carolina 1:500,000).

side of the centerline, representing what we believe is a worst-case scenario for visual intrusion.

This study, however, does not consider any future secondary impact of the project, including increased or expanded commercial or industrial development of this currently rural section of the South Carolina coastal plain.

We were requested by Mr. Ken Smoak of Sabine and Waters to submit a cost proposal for an intensive survey of the project corridor on January 21, 2000. This proposal included both a terrestrial survey by Chicora Foundation for archaeological sites, as well as an examination of historic and architectural sites by Historic Preservation Consultants of Charleston. This proposal was submitted on January 24.

These investigations incorporated a review of the site files at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. No previously recorded sites were recorded in or adjacent to the survey corridor, although several previously identified sites were known for the general area south of Walterboro. In addition, the master topographic maps at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History were checked to locate any NRHP buildings, districts, structures, sites, or objects, or structures surveys in the study area. There were several NRHP properties in the survey area, including one crossed by the proposed project. In addition, there were a number of structures previously identified in the county-wide survey in the general vicinity (although the corridor does not include any previously surveyed historic sites).

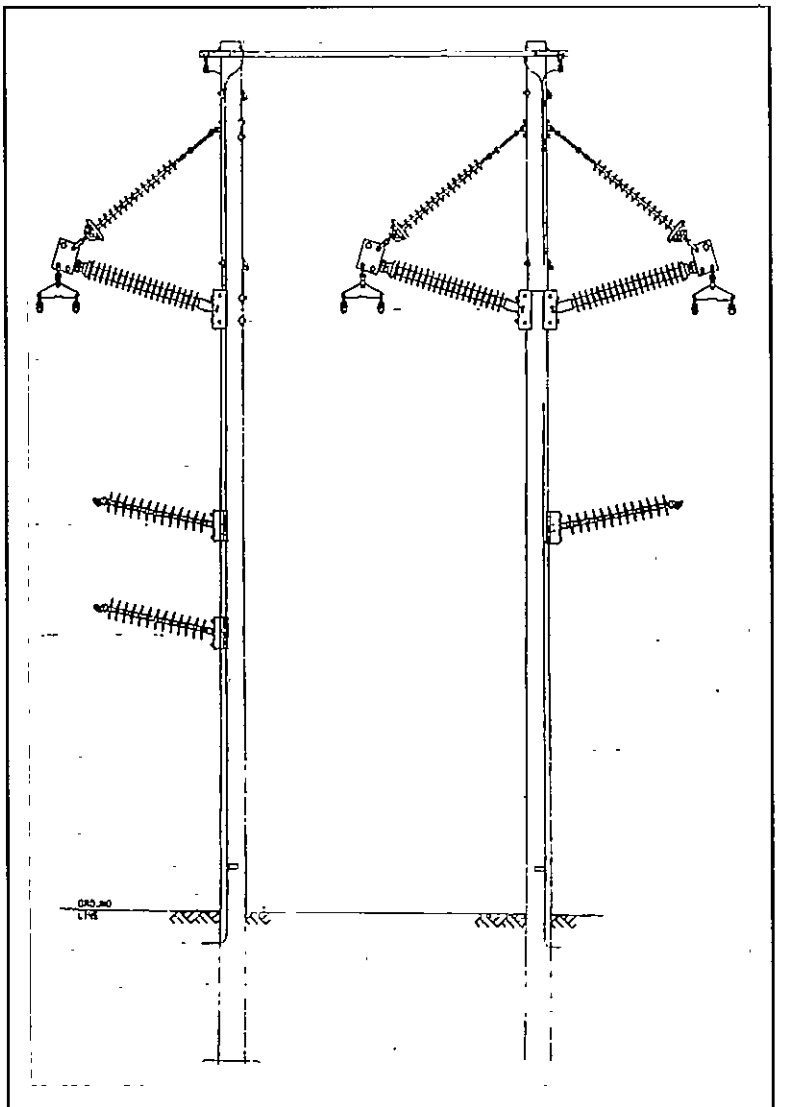

Figure 2. Typical drawing of the proposed new structures in the survey corridor.

Archival and historical research was limited to a review of secondary sources available in the Chicora Foundation files, as well as research at the South Caroliniana Library and the Thomas Cooper Map Repository.

The architectural survey of the corridor, designed to review and validate the findings of the previous county-wide survey as well as to determine if there were additional historic sites in the APE, was conducted from February 10 through 23, 2000 by Ms. Sarah Fick of Historic Preservation Consultants. The archaeological survey, which was designed to identify prehistoric or historic resources which may be within the project corridor was conducted February 16-18, 2000

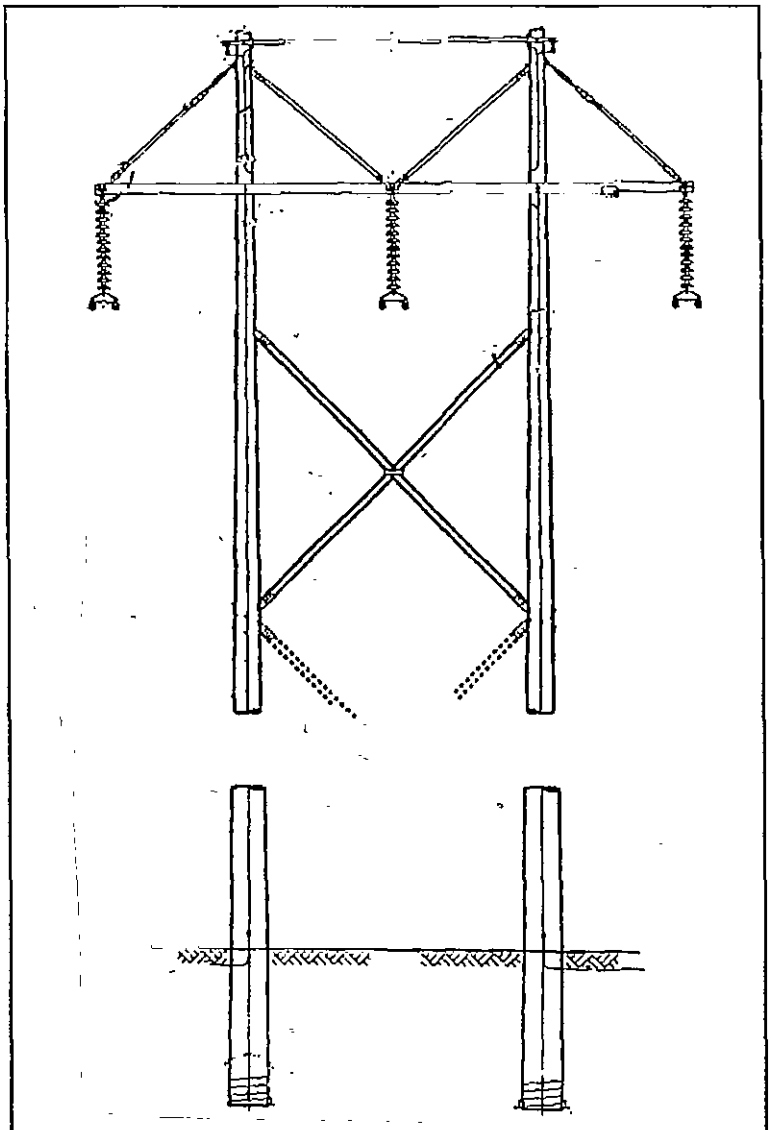

Figure 3. Typical drawing of the existing structures in the survey corridor crossing the Chessey Creek at the east end of the corridor.

by Dr. Michael Trinkley and Mr. Tom Covington of Chicora Foundation. Laboratory work and report production were conducted at Chicora's laboratories in Columbia, South Carolina on February 21 through 25, 2000. The final architectural report was completed on March 1, 2000.

# NATURAL SETTING

## Physiographic Setting

Colleton County is situated in the lower Atlantic Coastal Plain of South Carolina. Containing about 1,048 square miles (excluding recently annexed Edisto Beach), it is bordered by Charleston, Dorchester, Orangeburg, Bamburg, Allendale, and Hampton counties to the north, east, and west. It is bounded on the south and east by approximately 4 miles of irregular Atlantic Ocean shoreline, as well as a number of barrier and marsh islands.

The topography of the county is characterized by subtle undulation characteristic of beach ridge plains. The elevations range from sea level to approximately 125 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Figure 4 reveals that the corridor exhibits considerable topographic diversity. At the western end of the corridor, between the Black Creek substation and the Ashepoo River the elevations range as high as 95 feet AMSL, plummeting to about 26 feet AMSL in the Ashepoo floodplain and then dipping to as low as 16 feet AMSL in the area of the Chessey River.

Colleton is drained by three significant river systems: the Edisto (historically the upper reaches have been known as Pon Pon River), the Ashepoo, and the Combahee-Salkahatchie. All three rivers have significant freshwater discharge although the Ashepoo is dominated by salt water as far upriver as Lavington Plantation (about 19 miles inland) and the point of maximum brackish water penetration is in the vicinity of the Ashepoo community. The Combahee River forms the southwestern boundary of the county while the Edisto forms part of the northern boundary. The Ashepoo River bisects Colleton County, flowing just west of the City of Walterboro and dividing the survey corridor into highland and lowland (see Figure 4). It is into the Ashepoo that Johno Creek flows after draining much of the area south of Walterboro. In contrast, Pringle Creek, in the southeastern area of the survey, drains to the west, flowing into Chessey Creek, the other major drainage which the survey corridor crosses.


Figure 4. Profile of the survey corridor.

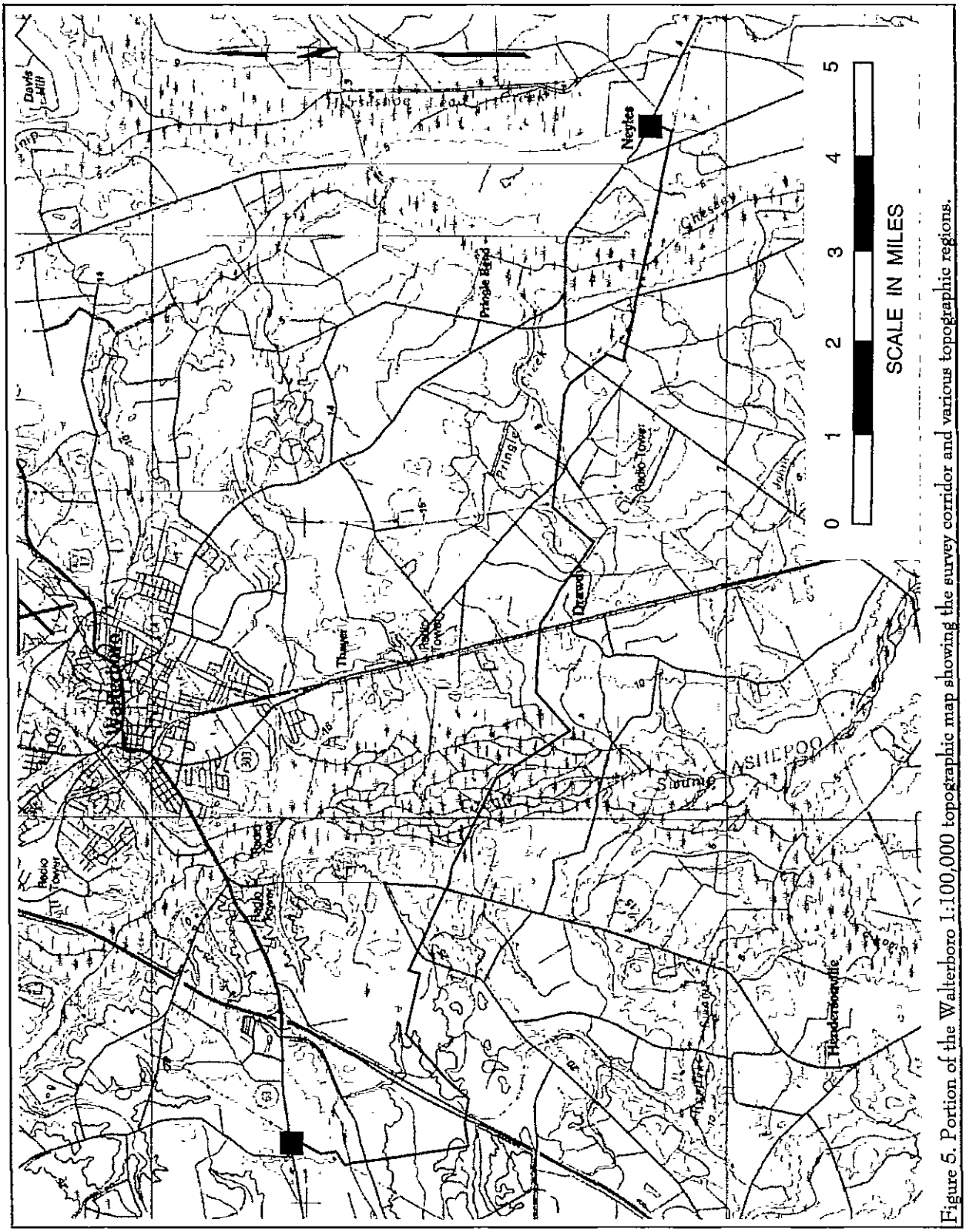


Figure 5. Portion of the Walterboro 1:100,000 topographic map showing the survey corridor and various topographic regions.

Both Johno and Pringle creeks are classified as broad, low-gradient interior drainages. They are typical of the flooded bays and swales which make up much of the low country's flatwoods topography.

## Geology and Soils

As previously mentioned, Colleton County is made up of one broad physiographic area, often called the lower Atlantic Coastal Plain or the Atlantic Coast Flatwoods. The surface soils are almost entirely sedimentary and were transported into the area from elsewhere. The geology of Colleton County is characteristic of the region; the formations covering the surface date from the Pleistocene and include sands, clays, gravels, and phosphates.

Much of the county is covered with broad areas of nearly level to gently sloping loamy to clayey soils. On the flood plains these soils are usually subjected to at least occasional, and often frequent, flooding. Many exhibit wet season high water tables — often within a foot of the surface. Major soil series include Bladen, Argent, Wahee, Santee, and Cape Fear. Just southeast of Walterboro the soils become a little lighter, and are characterized by loamy profiles. Typical soil series include Goldsboro, Lynchburg, Rains, and Coosaw. Although many of these soils have water tables 2 or more feet below the surface, the Rains and Coosaw soils are still likely to be wet during much of the year. At Walterboro there is a band of primarily sandy soils crossing the county from southwest to northeast. Included are such series as Blanton, Chipley, and Lakeland — all exhibiting good to excessive drainage (Stuck 1982).

Table 1.
Soils Found in the Survey Corridor

| Soil Series | Classification | Highwater Table | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | SPD | 1.0 - 2.5 | 3.5 |
| Argent | PD | 0 - 1.0 | 2.9 |
| Cape Fear | VPD | 0 - 1.5 | 10.5 |
| Coosaw | SPD | 1.0 - 2.0 | 3.5 |
| Hobcaw | VDP | +1.0 - 1.0 | 7.9 |
| Lynchburg | SPD | 0.5 - 1.5 | 0.6 |
| Ocilla | SPD | 1.0 - 2.5 | 6.3 |
| Ogeechee | PD | 0 - 0.5 | 15.9 |
| Paxville | VDP | +1.0 - 1.0 | 5.3 |
| Pelham | PD | 0.5 - 1.0 | 2.6 |
| Rains | PD | 0 - 1.0 | 5.3 |
| Santee | VPD | +1.0 - 1.0 | 2.9 |
| Seagate | SPD | 1.5 - 2.5 | 10.0 |
| Wahee | SPD | 0.5 - 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Williman | PD | 0 - 1.0 | 2.3 |
| Yemassee | SPD | 1.0 - 1.5 | 5.8 |
| Echaw | MWD | 2.5 - 5.0 | 5.3 |
| Eddings | WD | 3.5 - 4.5 | 1.4 |
| Goldsboro | MWD | 2.0 - 3.0 | 0.5 |
| Nemours | MWD | 1.5 - 2.5 | 2.9 |
| Yauhannah | MWD | 1.5 - 2.5 | 3.0 |

WD = well drained; MWD = moderately well drained; SPD = somewhat poorly drained; PD = poorly drained; VPD = very poorly drained

Twenty-one soil series are found in the project area and are outlined in Table 1. Well drained to moderately well drained soils, consisting of only five of the soil series, comprise only 13.1% of the corridor. Soils which are classified as very poorly to somewhat poorly drained account for the remaining 16 series and 86.9% of the corridor. Table 1 also illustrates that many of the soils have seasonal water tables within a foot of the surface — documenting the low, wet

conditions which were found during the survey.

The single most common soil in the corridor, found over 15.9% of the survey area, is the Ogeechee series. This soil, found in level and broad flat areas, has an A horizon of very dark gray (10YR3/1) loamy fine sand to about 0.5 foot, under which is a gray (10YR6/1) loamy fine sand to about 1.4 feet. Below this the B horizon soils are gray (10YR5/1) sandy clay loams.

Next in frequency are the Cape Fear soils, typically found in low depressional areas and along drainages. These soils have an A horizon of black (10YR2/1) loam about 0.2 foot in depth overlying a B horizon of very dark gray (10YR3/1) loam to a depth of about a foot. Below this is found a dark gray (10YR4/1) clay.

The Seagate soils, just slightly less common than the Cape Fear loams, have an A horizon of gray (10YR5/1) fine sand about 0.7 foot in depth, overlying an additional 0.5 foot of gray (10YR6/1) sand. A dark reddish brown (5YR2/2) loamy fine sand is then found to a depth of nearly 1.8 feet.

Taken together these three soil series — all poorly drained — account for just over a third of the corridor. The well drained soils tend to be found in about 10 discrete areas, each representing on average about 1,000 feet of the corridor. In fact, the longest stretch of well drained soils is only 3,400 feet.

## Climate

Colleton County has a subtropical climate, characterized by warm summers, mild winters, and adequate precipitation fairly evenly spread throughout the year. Except in the summer, when maritime tropical air controls the climate of the area, the daily weather patterns are controlled by west to east moving pressure systems and associated fronts.

Yearly precipitation averages 52 inches, but ranges from 41 to 62 inches. The growing season, from April to September, receives an average of 32 inches or about 60% of the yearly total. The average length of the freeze-free growing season is approximately 200 days, although frosts can occur as early as October 19 and as late as April 20 (Stuck 1982:2, Table 2).

Mills remarked in 1826 that Carolina was similar to European climates, lying at a similar latitude. He noted that:

> in comparing the climate of South Carolina, with similar climates in Europe, we find it lying under the same atmospheric influences with Aix, Rochelle, Montpelier, Lyons, Bordeaux, and other parts of France; with Milan, Turin, Padua, Mantua, and other parts of Italy (Mills 1972 [1826]:133).

The coastal region is a moderately high risk zone for tropical storms, with 169 hurricanes being documented from 1686 to 1972 (0.59 per year) (Mathews et al. 1980:56). One of the most devastating in the eighteenth century was the hurricane of September 15, 1752. One report listed 92 people drowned, although the death toll, especially among the African American slaves was likely much higher. The storm also had considerable long-term effects and Calhoun notes that:

> the destruction of trees was severe; one plantation owner's loss was assessed at $50,000 and many of those trees which survived were "heart-shaken," and unfit for use. Crops were even more damaged as the storm followed a severe drought. It was necessary to enact laws to regulate the exportation and sale of corn, "Peafe," and small rice, so that "the poor may be able to purchase Provisions at a moderate Price" (Calhoun 1983:9).

## Florestics

Speaking of the coastal plain Braun observed that:

> the vegetation of this region is in

part warm temperate-subtropical, in part distinctively coastal plain, and in part temperate deciduous. It is made up of widely different forest communities - coniferous, mixed coniferous and hardwood, deciduous hardwood, and mixed deciduous and broad-leaved evergreen hardwood - interrupted here and there by swamps, bogs, and prairies. The large number of unlike communiuties is related to the diverse environmental conditions of the region (Braun 1974:282)

Figure 6. Upland planted pine forest at the western end of the survey corridor.

Indeed, an examination of the region reveals tremendous diversity. Being within the Atlantic Coast Flatwoods, the predominant extant vegetation is pine, often a mixture of pond pine, longleaf pine, and slash pine, with oak, sweet bay magnolia, red bay, and sassafras in the understory, especially in depressional or poorly drained areas. In the lowest areas, flooded for most of the year, the vegetation consists of cypress-tupelo swamps. On the fringe areas, where flooding is more

Figure 7. Upland pasture in the survey corridor on the edge of the Ashepoo River.

Figure 8. Hardwood forest on swamp margin, showing the survey corridor.

seasonal, a range of somewhat drier species are found, including red maple and water elm, as well as cottonwood and sycamore. Understory in these areas consists of red bay, sweet-bay magnolia, and American elm (see Barry 1980).

Today much of area, both wet and dry, has been devoted to planted pines. In the drier areas the pines may be found with an understory of scrub hardwoods, especially if the plots are not aggressively fire managed (Figure 6). In the wetter areas the ground is often prepared by creating ridges upwards of 1.5 feet higher than the intervening troughs, on which the pine seedings are planted. The mounding of the soil serves to keep their roots drier, although this practice also seriously damages any archaeological sites that may be present. In a very few of the higher areas there are cultivated fields (Figure 7).

The lowlands in the survey tract (Figures 8 and 9) rarely exhibit any trees older than about 50 to 75 years — documenting the extensive logging which took place during the early to mid-twentieth century. Many of these areas also exhibit the swamp vegetation which took over the swamp rice fields cleared during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Figure 9. Hardwood swamp forest on the east edge of the Ashepoo River.

# PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

## The Prehistoric

The Paleoindian period, lasting from 12,000 to 8,000 B.C., is evidenced by basally thinned, side-notched projectile points; fluted, lanceolate projectile points, side scrapers, end scrapers; and drills (Coe 1964; Michie 1977; Williams 1968). The Paleoindian occupation, while widespread, does not appear to have been intensive. Artifacts are most frequently found along major river drainages, which Michie interprets to support the concept of an economy "oriented towards the exploitation of now extinct mega-fauna" (Michie 1977:124).

Unfortunately, little is known about Paleoindian subsistence strategies, settlement systems, or social organization. Generally, archaeologists agree that the Paleoindian groups were at a band level of society (see Service 1966), were nomadic, and were both hunters and foragers. While population density, based on the isolated finds, is thought to have been low, Walthall suggests that toward the end of the period, "there was an increase in population density and in territoriality and that a number of new resource areas were beginning to be exploited" (Walthall 1980:30).

The Archaic period, which dates from 8000 to 2000 B.C., does not form a sharp break with the Paleoindian period, but is a slow transition characterized by a modern climate and an increase in the diversity of material culture. Associated with this is a reliance on a broad spectrum of small mammals, although the white tailed deer was likely the most commonly exploited mammal. The chronology established by Coe (1964) for the North Carolina Piedmont may be applied with little modification to the South Carolina coastal plain and piedmont. Archaic period assemblages, exemplified by corner-notched and broad-stem projectile points, are fairly common, perhaps because the swamps and drainages offered especially attractive ecotones.

In the Coastal Plain of the South Carolina there is an increase in the quantity of Early Archaic remains, probably associated with an increase in population and associated increase in the intensity of occupation. While Hardaway and Dalton points are typically found as isolated specimens along riverine environments, remains from the following Palmer phase are not only more common, but are also found in both riverine and interriverine settings. Kirks are likewise common in the coastal plain (Goodyear et al. 1979).

The two primary Middle Archaic phases found in the coastal plain are the Morrow Mountain and Guilford (the Stanly and Halifax complexes identified by Coe are rarely encountered). Our best information on the Middle Woodland comes from sites investigated west of the Appalachian Mountains, such as the work in the Little Tennessee River Valley. The work at Middle Archaic river valley sites, with their evidence of a diverse floral and faunal subsistence base, seems to stand in stark contrast to Caldwell's Middle Archaic "Old Quartz Industry" of Georgia and South Carolina, where axes, choppers, and ground and polished stone tools are very rare.

The Late Archaic is characterized by the appearance of large, square stemmed Savannah River projectile points (Coe 1964). These people continued the intensive exploitation of the uplands much like earlier Archaic groups. The bulk of our data for this period, however, comes from work in the Uwharrie region of North Carolina.

The Woodland period begins by definition with the introduction of fired clay pottery about 2000 B.C. along the South Carolina coast (the introduction of pottery, and hence the beginning of the Woodland period, occurs much later in the Piedmont of South Carolina). It should be noted that many researchers call the period from about 2500 to 1000 B.C. the Late Archaic because of a perceived continuation of the Archaic lifestyle in spite of the manufacture of pottery.

Regardless of terminology, the period from 2500 to 1000 B.C. is well documented on the South Carolina coast and is characterized by Stallings (fiber-tempered) pottery (see Figure 10 for a synopsis of Woodland phases and pottery designations). The subsistence economy during this early period was based primarily on deer hunting and fishing, with supplemental inclusions of small mammals, birds, reptiles, and shellfish.

Like the Stallings settlement pattern, Thom's Creek sites are found in a variety of environmental zones and take on several forms. Thom's Creek sites are found throughout the South Carolina Coastal Zone, Coastal Plain, and up to the Fall Line. The sites are found into the North Carolina Coastal Plain, but do not appear to extend southward into Georgia.

In the Coastal Plain drainage of the Savannah River there is a change of settlement, and probably subsistence, away from the riverine focus found in the Stallings Phase (Hanson 1982:13; Stoltman 1974:235-236). Thom's Creek sites are more commonly found in the upland areas and lack evidence of intensive shellfish collection. In the Coastal Zone large, irregular shell middens, small, sparse shell middens; and large "shell rings" are found in the Thom's Creek settlement system.

The Deptford phase, which dates from 1100 B.C. to A.D. 600, is best characterized by fine to coarse sandy paste pottery with a check stamped surface treatment. The Deptford settlement pattern involves both coastal and inland sites.

Inland, sites such as 38AK228-W, 38LX5, 38RD60, and 38BM40 indicate the presence of an extensive Deptford occupation on the Fall Line and the Coastal Plain, although sandy, acidic soils preclude statements on the subsistence base (Anderson 1979; Ryan 1972; Trinkley 1980b). These interior or upland Deptford sites, however, are strongly associated with the swamp terrace edge, and this environment is productive not only in nut masts, but also in large mammals such as deer. Perhaps the best data concerning Deptford "base camps" comes from the Lewis-West site (38AK228-W), where evidence of abundant food remains, storage pit features, elaborate material culture, mortuary behavior, and craft specialization has been reported (Sassaman et al. 1990:96-98).

Throughout much of the Coastal Zone and Coastal Plain north of Charleston, a somewhat different cultural manifestation is observed, related to the "Northern Tradition" (e.g., Caldwell 1958). This recently identified assemblage has been termed Deep Creek and was first identified from northern North Carolina sites (Phelps 1983). The Deep Creek assemblage is characterized by pottery with medium to coarse sand inclusions and surface treatments of cord marking, fabric impressing, simple stamping, and net impressing. Much of this material has been previously designated as the Middle Woodland "Cape Fear" pottery originally typed by South (1976). The Deep Creek wares date from about 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1 in North Carolina, but may date later in South Carolina. The Deep Creek settlement and subsistence systems are poorly known, but appear to be very similar to those identified with the Deptford phase.

The Deep Creek assemblage strongly resembles Deptford both typologically and temporally. It appears this northern tradition of cord and fabric impressions was introduced and gradually accepted by indigenous South Carolina populations. During this time some groups continued making only the older carved paddle-stamped pottery, while others mixed the two styles, and still others (and later all) made exclusively cord and fabric stamped wares.

The Middle Woodland in South Carolina is characterized by a pattern of settlement mobility and short-term occupation. On the southern coast it is associated with the Wilmington phase, while on the northern coast it is recognized by the presence of Hanover, McClellanville or Santee, and Mount Pleasant assemblages. The best data concerning Middle Woodland Coastal Zone assemblages comes from Phelps' (1983:32-33) work in North Carolina. Associated items include a small variety of the Roanoke Large Triangular points (Coe 1964:110-111), sandstone abraders, shell pendants, polished stone gorgets, celts, and woven marsh mats. Significantly, both primary inhumations and cremations are found.

On the Coastal Plain of South Carolina, researchers are finding evidence of a Middle Woodland

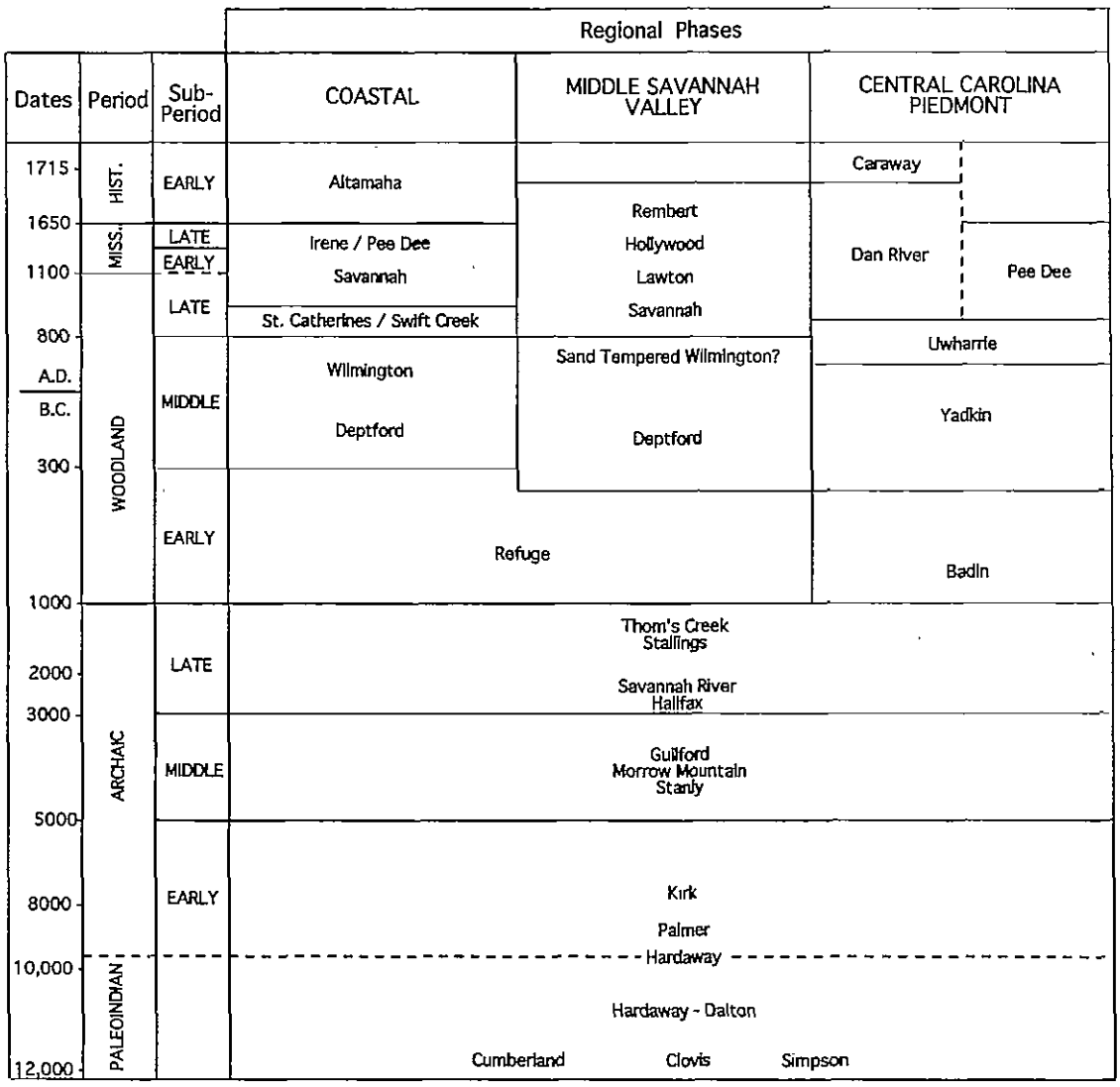


Figure 10. Generalized cultural periods for South Carolina.

Yadkin assemblage, best known from Coe's work at the Doerschuk site in North Carolina (Coe 1964:25-26). Yadkin pottery is characterized by a crushed quartz temper and cord marked, fabric impressed, and linear check stamped surface treatments. The Yadkin ceramics are associated with medium-sized triangular points, although Oliver (1981) suggests that a continuation of the Piedmont Stemmed Tradition to at least A.D. 300 coexisted with this Triangular Tradition. The Yadkin series in South Carolina was first observed by Ward (1978, 1983) from the White's Creek drainage in Marlboro County, South Carolina. Since then, a large Yadkin village has been identified by DePratter at the Dunlap site (38DA66) in Darlington County, South Carolina (Chester DePratter, personal communication 1985) and Blanton et al. (1986) have excavated a small Yadkin site (38SU83) in Sumter County, South Carolina. Research at 38FL249 on the Roche Carolina tract in northern Florence County revealed an assemblage including Badin, Yadkin, and Wilmington wares (Trinkley et al. 1993:85-102). Anderson et al. (1982:299-302) offer additional typological assessments of the Yadkin wares in South Carolina.

Over the years the suggestion that Cape Fear might be replaced by such types as Deep Creek and Mount Pleasant has raised considerable controversy. Taylor, for example, rejects the use of the North Carolina types in favor of those developed by Anderson et al. (1982) from their work at Mattassee Lake in Berkeley County (Taylor 1984:80). Cable (1991) is even less generous in his denouncement of ceramic constructs developed nearly a decade ago, also favoring adoption of the Mattassee Lake typology and chronology. This construct, recognizing five phases (Deptford I - III, McClellanville, and Santee I), uses a type variety system.

Regardless of terminology, these Middle Woodland Coastal Plain and Coastal Zone phases continue the Early Woodland Deptford pattern of mobility. While sites are found all along the coast and inland to the Fall Line, shell midden sites evidence sparse shell and artifacts. Gone are the abundant shell tools, worked bone items, and clay balls. Recent investigations at Coastal Zone sites such as 38BU747 and 38BU1214, however, have provided some evidence of worked bone and shell items at Deptford phase middens (see Trinkley 1990).

In many respects the South Carolina Late Woodland may be characterized as a continuation of previous Middle Woodland cultural assemblages. While outside the Carolinas there were major cultural changes, such as the continued development and elaboration of agriculture, the Carolina groups settled into a lifeway not appreciably different from that observed for the previous 500 to 700 years (cf. Sassaman et al. 1990:14-15). This situation would remain unchanged until the development of the South Appalachian Mississippian complex (see Ferguson 1971).

The South Appalachian Mississippian Period (ca. A.D. 1100 to 1640) is the most elaborate level of culture attained by the native inhabitants and is followed by cultural disintegration brought about largely by European disease. The period is characterized by complicated stamped pottery, complex social organization, agriculture, and the construction of temple mounds and ceremonial centers. The earliest phases include the Savannah and Pee Dee (A.D. 1200 to 1550).

## Historic Overview

The English established the first permanent settlement in what is today South Carolina in 1670 on the west bank of the Ashley River. Like other European powers, the English were lured to the "new World" for reasons other than the acquisitions of land and promotion of agriculture. The Lords Proprietors, who owned the colony until 1719-1720, intended to discover a staple crop whose marketing would provide great wealth through the mercantile system.

By 1680 the settlers of Albermarle Point had moved their village across the bay to the tip of the peninsula formed by the Ashley and Cooper rivers — the area of modern-day Charleston.

The early settlers of the Carolina colony came from other mainland colonies, England, and the European continent. But the future of Carolina was largely directed by the large number of colonists from the English West Indies. This Caribbean connection has been discussed by Waterhouse (1975), who argues

that the Caribbean immigrants were largely from old families of economic and political prominence which formed the Barbados élite. Waterhouse observes that while elsewhere in the American colonies the early settled families were displaced from their established positions of power and economic superiority by newcomers, this did not occur in South Carolina. In Carolina:

> a relatively large proportion of those who, in the middle of the eighteenth century, were among the wealthier inhabitants, were descended from those families who had arrived in the colony during the first twenty years of its settlement (Waterhouse 1975:280).

This immigration turned out to be a significant factor in the stability and longevity of South Carolina's colonial élite. It also firmly established the foundations of slavery and cash crop plantations.

In 1682 the first three Carolina counties — Berkeley, Colleton, and Craven — were created. This original Colleton County was far larger than the area known as Colleton today and included roughly the area between the Stone and Combahee rivers. This incorporated modern-day Dorchester County, as well as Edisto and Johns islands.

There seems to be little reliable information concerning the early settlement of Colleton, although there is general agreement that one settlement grew up around Jacksonboro on the Edisto River (known at the time as Pon Pon River). Another significant settlement was Willtown, situated about 8 miles south of Jacksonboro (and today outside of Colleton County). The Round O was an area initially used for cattle raising, although by 1700 it seems that rice was being planted (The Jaeger Company 1995:10).

Cattle raising was an easy way to exploit the region's land and resources, offering a relatively secure return for very little capital investment. Few slaves were necessary to manage the herd. The mild climate of the low country made winter forage more abundant and winter shelters unnecessary. The salt marshes on the coast, useless for other purposes, provided excellent grazing and eliminated the need to provide salt licks. More interior swamps found similar vegetation and provided a constant water supply (Coon 1972; Dunbar 1961). Production of cattle, hogs, and sheep quickly outstripped local consumption and by the early eighteenth century beef and pork were principal exports of the Colony to the West Indies (Ver Steeg 1975:114-116). This allowed the ties between Carolina and the Caribbean to remain strong, and provided essential provisions to the large scale, single crop plantations.

Rice and indigo both competed for the attention of Carolina planters. Although introduced at least by the 1690s, rice did not become a significant staple crop until the early eighteenth century. At that time it not only provided the Proprietors with the economic base the mercantile system required, but it was also to form the basis of South Carolina's plantation system — slavery.

The Church Act of 1706 established two Anglican parishes in Colleton County — St. Bartholomew's and St. Paul's, with the former roughly encompassing what is today Colleton County.

Regardless of the progress of early settlement, by 1715 the Yemassee Indian initiated what was to develop into a major war that would leave the region largely uninhabited. Wallace, for example, suggests that the very low level of slave ownership in the area during the first quarter of the eighteenth century was the result of this war (Wallace 1934:I:309-310). The Jaeger Company (1995:10) notes that there were only about 379 residents in 1720, only 144 (about 38%) of whom were African American slaves.

As rice became a more important commodity during the early eighteenth century, however, the complexion of Colleton County gradually changed. South Carolina's economic development during the pre-Revolutionary War period involved a complex web of interactions between slaves, planters, and merchants. By the close of the eighteenth century some South Carolina plantations had a ratio of slaves to whites that was 27:1 (Morgan 1977). And by the end of the century over half of eastern South Carolina's white population held slaves. With slavery came, to many,

unbelievable wealth. Coclanis notes that:

> on the eve of the American Revolution, the white population of the low country was by far the richest single group in British North America. With the area's wealth based largely on the expropriation by whites of the golden rice and blue dye produced by black slaves, the Carolina low country had by 1774 reached a level of aggregate wealth greater than that in many parts of the world even today. The evolution of Charleston, the center of the low-country civilization, reflected not only the growing wealth of the area but also its spirit and soul (Coclanis 1989:7).

Only certain areas of the low country, however, were suitable for rice production. During the early years rice was grown as an upland crop, in small fields adjacent to freshwater streams where water could be easily impounded and applied to the crop (Linder 1995:v, vii). By the early 1700s planters found that upland swamps, such as those in the Round O area, were even better suited for rice, although the soils were quickly exhausted (Meriwether 1940; Sellers 1934). These upland swamps, distinct from well-drained uplands, remained the focus of Carolina rice agriculture during the entire Colonial period.

Hewatt, writing in 1779, describes the process of upland swamp rice cultivation:

> after the planter has obtained his tract of land, and built a house upon it, he then begins to clear his field of that load of wood with which the land is covered. Having cleared his field, he next surrounds it with a wooded fence, to exclude all hogs, sheep, and cattle from it. This field he plants with rice . . . year after year, until the lands are exhausted, or yield not a crop sufficient to answer his expectations. Then it is forsaken, and a fresh spot of land is cleared and planted, with is also treated in like manner, and in succession forsaken and neglected (Hewatt 1836:514).

This rather simplistic commentary failed to observe the engineering feat that upland swamp rice cultivation really was. Clearing, which alone was a monumental undertaking, was followed by the construction of dams, dikes, and trenches. By one estimate, a 500 acre rice field required 60 miles of dikes and ditches (Gunn 1976:1-16). Fields were carefully leveled to ensure that they could be completely covered by water. Rice was planted during two periods — March 10 to April 10 and June 1 to June 10 — avoiding May since vast migrations of "rice birds" passed through the state during that period and could destroy a crop. Rice was harvested in late August.

During the eighteenth century the profits to be gained from rice were extraordinary, ranging from a 12% to nearly 28% net return on the investment, well exceeding other cash crops, such as tobacco or indigo (see Coclanis 1989:141). Slavery in the Colleton area swelled, accounting for more than 82% of the area's population in 1790. Charleston was the mecca around which the economic, political, and social world of Carolina revolved. Charleston provided the essential opportunity for conspicuous consumption, a mechanism which allowed the display of wealth accumulated from the plantation system.

By the end of the eighteenth century, beginning of the nineteenth century, the rate of return on rice had been reduced, at best, to about 2%, and many years the rate of return was a staggering -3% to -7%. In 1859, just before the Civil War, the return is reported to have been -28%. As Coclanis observes:

> the economy of the South Carolina low country collapsed in the nineteenth century. Collapse did not come suddenly - many feel, for example, that the area's "golden age" lasted until about 1820 - but come it did nonetheless. By the late nineteenth century it was clear that the forces responsible for the area's

> earlier dynamism had been routed, the dark victory of economic stagnation virtually complete (Coclanis 1989:111).

Colleton County saw several military engagements during the American Revolution. Perhaps best known is the Battle of Parker's Ferry, where General Francis Marion and his force of about 400 men stopped the advance of superior British forces under the command of Lieutenant Colonel de Borock and forced his retreat back to Charleston (The Jaeger Company 1995:14). In early 1782 Jacksonboro served as the capital of South Carolina, hosting the General Assembly. It was during this term that South Carolina elected a new governor and approved the various Amercement and Confiscation Acts aimed against British loyalists.

After the American Revolution the economy of the Colleton area, like elsewhere in the state, was in ruins and there was a very slow recovery — largely focused once again on rice cultivation and particularly the spread of tidal cultivation. The first census of St. Bartholomew in 1790 revealed a population of 12,606, with more than 82% of those enumerated being African American slaves. Of the 538 heads of households in 1790, 311 or 58%, owned at least one slave.

The town of Walterboro was founded in 1783 by Paul and Jacob Walter and was chosen as a haven for those family members stricken with malaria. Soon, several coastal plantation owners joined them in calling Walterboro, or what was then known as simply the Ireland Creek settlement, as their summer home. By 1800, Walterboro had turned into a significant "pine-barren" resort, called so because of its wooded location and the timber fabricated cabins. It was named as the county seat of Colleton County in 1817, officially adopting the name Walterboro at this time. Not more than a decade later, the town had grown to a summer population of 900, with over 450 full-time residents. The town grew slowly but steadily through the antebellum years, catering to the same plantation owners that founded the town in the summer months. Several businesses and industries developed to support the growing community and their tourist traffic including churches, restaurants, general stores, and government buildings.

The antebellum saw continued expansion of rice and continued accumulation of wealth by many planters. In fact, by 1860 Colleton District ranked second among South Carolina's 30 districts in rice production with 22.8 million pounds being produced (The Jaeger Company 1995:20). Mills commented that the district's rice lands were very productive, "yielding on an average two barrels, or 1400 pounds of rice to the acre" (Mills 1972 [1826]:505). Yet, with the decline in the return offered by rice, there was an accompanied slow-down in the rise of slavery for the region (The Jaeger Company 1995:20).

Mills' *Atlas* for Colleton (Figure 11) reveals the growth of Walterboro. The road "to Red Bank" closely follows the modern course of S-21, while the road "to Round O" is today US 17A. Eberson Causeway is today the junction of S-41 and SC 64. The proposed corridor passes through a number of swamp and open areas, but does not seem to come very near any of Mills' subscribers. And, while Mills does note the presence of "Rice Land" further south on the west bank of the Ashepoo, none is shown in the project area.

Although rice was the dominant crop during the Antebellum, it was also a major producer of sweet potatoes (ranking fifth in 1840). Cotton production gradually increased from 1840 to 1860, as did both corn and rye production — although these crops were almost exclusively found north of Walterboro, where the soils tend to be higher and somewhat drier (The Jaeger Company 1995:23).

Colleton County's location and river system gave it strategic importance throughout the Civil War. The events are briefly recounted by the architectural survey of the county (The Jaeger Company 1995:25-26) and include battles, the construction of various defenses, and the abandonment of plantation houses throughout the area. Perhaps the single greatest effect of the Civil War, however, was the loss of the labor white plantation owners had relied on to make their rice fields profitable. So after the war the county's economy — like that throughout South Carolina — was in tatters.

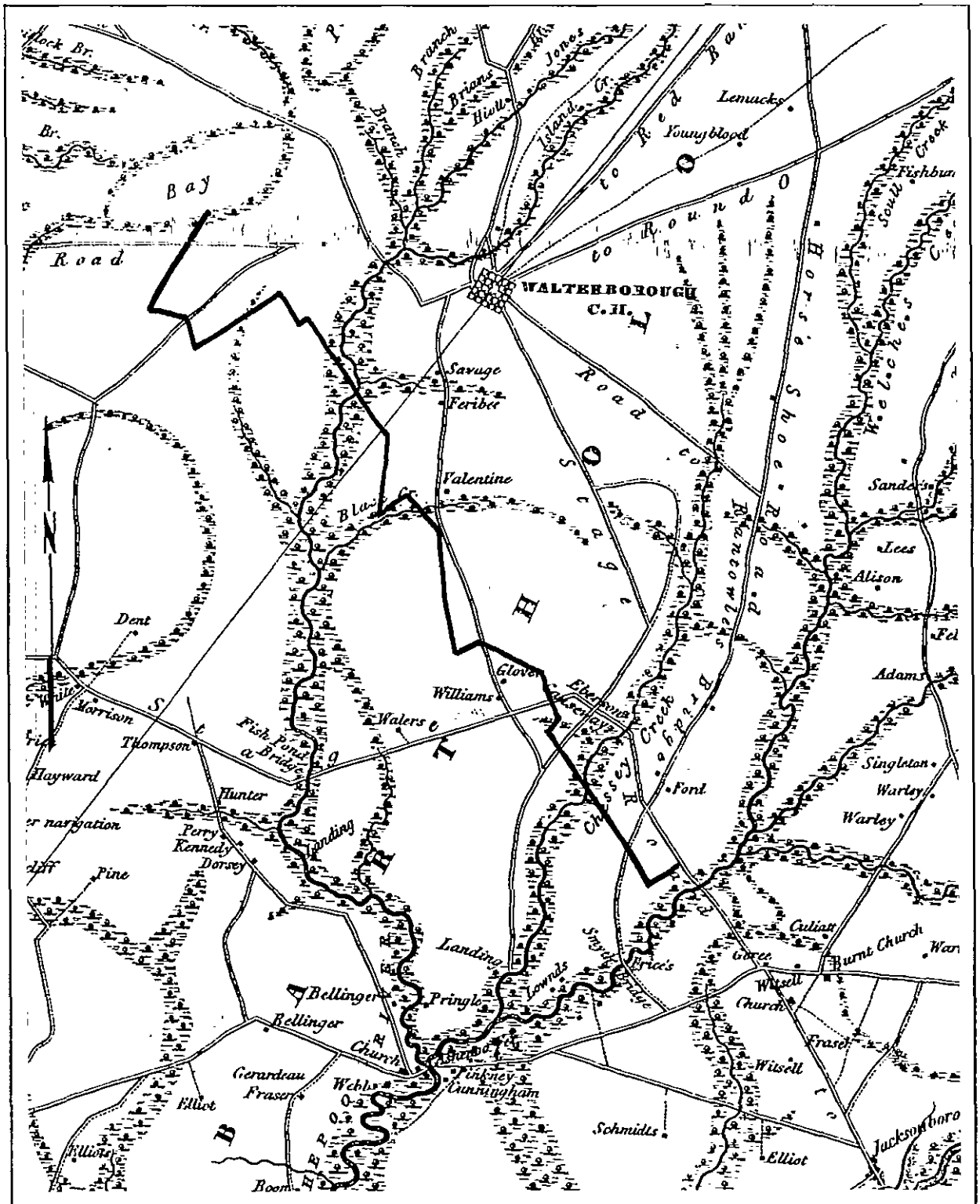


Figure 11. Portion of Mills' *Atlas* of Colleton District showing the project vicinity.

Table 2.
Archaeological Sites Previously Identified in the APE

| Site Number | UTM Easting | UTM Northing | Site Type | Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38CN34 | 528330 | 3633960 | PH | |
| 38CN82 | 541850 | 3631850 | PH/H | |
| 38CN111 | 534780 | 3633340 | PH/H | |
| 38CN112 | 539060 | 3631500 | PH | |
| 38CN135 | 532440 | 3633885 | PH | |
| 38CN1041 | 534400 | 3635340 | H | Fountainbleau Plnt. |
| 38CN1042 | 533315 | 3632690 | H | Ritter House |
| 38CN1043 | 535340 | 3628680 | H | Beach Hill Plnt. |
| 38CN1048 | 528265 | 3632850 | H | Jennings Farm |
| 38CN1082 | 540270 | 3633040 | H | Ravenwood Plnt. |

The 1870 census reports that 91% of Colleton County farms were under 100 acres in size, representing the breakup of many larger tracts and development of small farms, both owner-operated and tenant-operated. The Jaeger Company (1995:28) points out that a total of 12,894.5 acres of Colleton County land was distributed by the South Carolina Land Commission — the second highest total of all South Carolina counties.

Although an effort was made to restore rice production to pre-war levels, this effort was doomed. Not only was there resistance among black laborers, but a series of devastating storms hit the South Carolina coast in 1893, 1898, 1910, and 1911. Moreover, rice production was being mechanized in states like Texas and Louisiana, providing competition that South Carolina rice growers were unprepared to meet.

A variety of alternatives were sought, for example phosphate and timber, although each produced income for a relatively few years before collapsing. The population of Walterboro increased dramatically during the Post-Reconstruction period. After the Civil War, Walterboro became a gathering place for deposed Ashepoo, Edisto and Combahee planters, growing from a population of 691 in 1880 to a booming business town and summer resort of 1,500 permanent residents in 1900. Its reputation as a peaceful, temperate vacation get-away was augmented by improved roadways and better rail accessibility. By the mid-1890s, Walterboro had the largest railway station on the line between Charleston and Savannah, bringing in rail tourists. Travelers on US Highway 17 and SC Route 30 also saw Walterboro as a convenient place to rest.

During the twentieth century the county weathered both the depression years and the following boom in industrial growth. Throughout timber tended to be the one consistent and even today most the county's lands are in timber. Much of the timbering in the area south of Walterboro was conducted by the Walterboro Lumber Company, with its mill located in Thayer. This company, which operated at least into the 1920s, seems to have focused on the area between the Ashepoo River and Chessey Creek (Fetters 1990:153-155). Today most of the timber land is held by Westvaco.

Like many other areas in South Carolina, farming was hard hit by the Great Depression. The Jaeger Company (1995:35) notes that the number of Colleton farms dropped from 4,545 in 1910 to 2,944

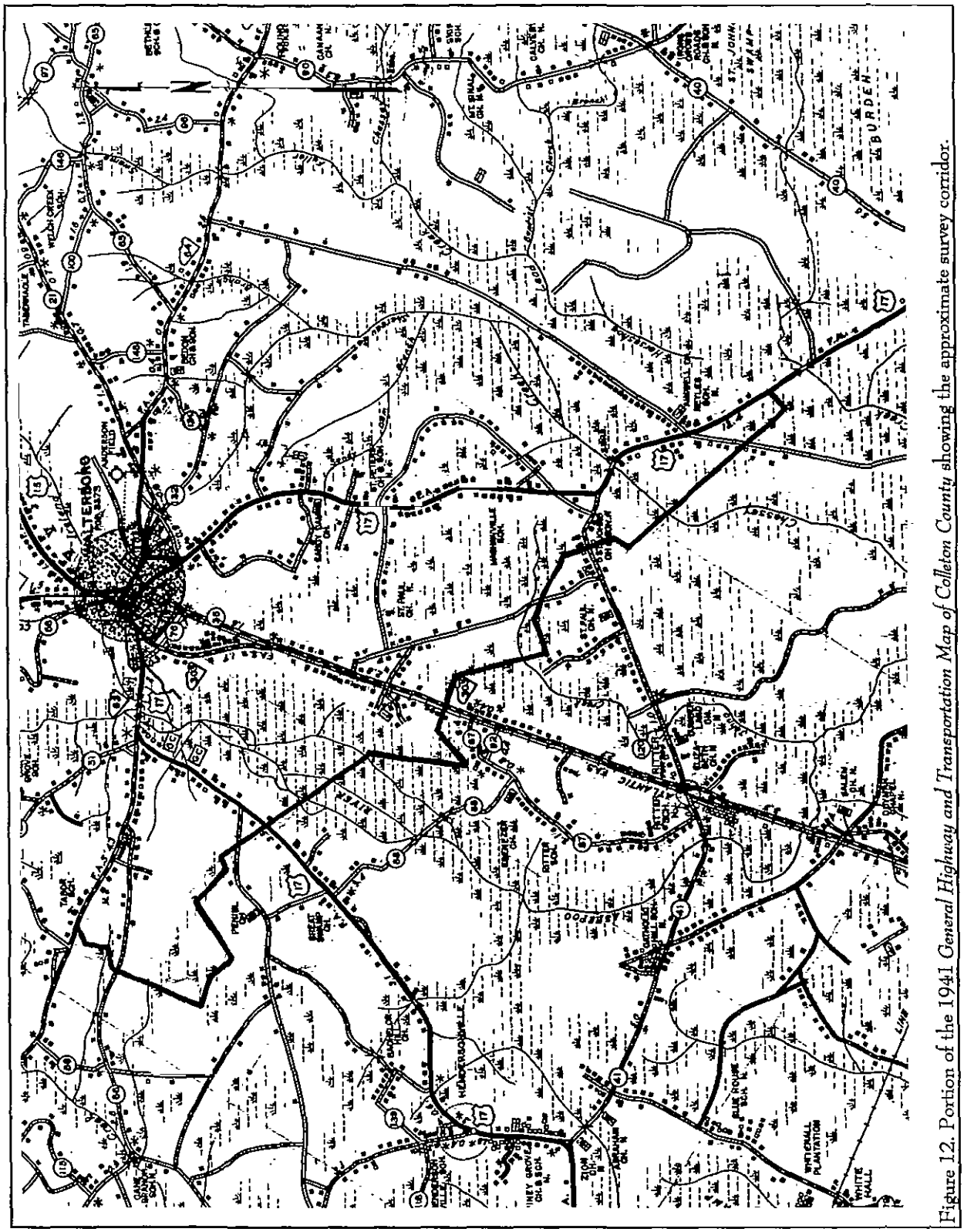


Figure 12. Portion of the 1941 *General Highway and Transportation Map of Colleton County* showing the approximate survey corridor.

by 1950, although this largely represents smaller farms being amalgamated (farm acreage dropped less, from 471,013 to 411,011 acres).During this same period, however, tenancy was reduced by about 50%, with the number of tenants dropping from 1,251 to 665.

Figure 12 reveals that by 1940 there was a network of roads leading to Walterboro and these roads were the major focus of settlement. There is little evidence of farms or settlements on the western portion of the survey corridor, in spite of the generally higher and better drained soils. Instead, settlement seems to have clustered along SC 303 and the railroad running south of Walterboro, along S-41 in the vicinity of what was previously known as Eberson Causeway, and along a county road crossing US 17 near the eastern end of the project. Most of the corridor, however, is shown as swamp land.

## Previous Investigations

Colleton County has received relatively little archaeological attention. In fact, when Derting and his colleagues prepared the bibliography of archaeological literature in the early 1990s, there were only 24 listings for Colleton County (Derting et al. 1991:196-201). Of these 19, or nearly 80%, were associated with some sort of compliance study and 17 of the 19 were associated with highways construction activities. Wedged between far more prosperous counties to the northeast and southwest, Colleton had received relatively little investigation. That is still largely the case today.

There are 10 previously recorded archaeological sites in the APE, including five from an older multi-county survey which include little or no actual field information. Regardless, these sites are shown in Table 2. Of these only one, 38CN112, is situated within the proposed corridor.

The most recent large-scale investigation in Colleton is the 1995 architectural and historical survey of the county by The Jaeger Company (1995). This study, conducted over three years, identified 1288 sites for the county. Of these 51 sites have been identified within the APE and these are itemized in Table 3.

Table 3.
Architectural Sites Identified in the APE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0380958 | 2270443 | 3560338 |
| 0380959 | 2270444 | 3560339 |
| 0380960 | 2270445 | 3560340 |
| 0380961 | 2270446 | 3560341 |
| 0380962 | 2270447 | 3560342 |
| 2270272 | 2270448 | 3560349 |
| 2270432 | 2270449 | 3560350 |
| 2270433 | 2270450 | 3560409 |
| 2270434 | 2270451 | 3560410 |
| 2270435 | 2270452 | 3560411 |
| 2270436 | 2270453 | 3560412 |
| 2270437 | 2270455 | 3560413 |
| 2270438 | 3560269 | 3561300 |
| 2270439 | 3560271 | 5360985 |
| 2270440 | 3560334 | 5360986 |
| 2270441 | 3560336 | 5360987 |
| 2270442 | 3560337 | 5360988 |

Although the previous county wide survey (The Jaeger Company 1995) was of considerable use, we found that often it failed to provide much detail concerning non-architectural features such as cemeteries and rice fields. The latter, in particular, were often dismissed with the observation "the rice fields have not been maintained and now contain successive vegetation" (R/29/0000/3560269.00). Far more useful was the National Register nomination for the Ravenwood rice fields, which not only provided photographs of the dike system for this one area, but also noted that the rice fields were "small and feature low, narrow dikes in comparison to the usually larger tidal ricefields common in Georgetown and other lowcountry South Carolina counties." The nomination also observed that these fields are "now in tupelo cypress swamp in which water levels range from a few inches to

two feet deep." This information was of considerable importance as we not only conducted the field investigations, but also examined the available aerial photographs of the survey area.

## Architectural Overview

Architectural and other above-ground historic resources throughout Colleton County were surveyed for the State Historic Preservation Office between 1992 and 1995. That project included an evaluation of National Register eligibility, but no information about architectural trends and traditions specific to the survey area was provided in the survey report (The Jaeger Company 1995). It may be possible to write such a synthesis by using the site-specific information for all the properties surveyed for that project, but development of a local architectural framework was not deemed necessary for the present project.

Architectural and other cultural resources in the study corridor have already been surveyed and evaluated. Although additional properties were surveyed for this project that had not previously been included in the Statewide Inventory, none were found to possess distinctive design qualities or historical significance within the context of Lowcountry South Carolina.

Evaluation of non-architectural above-ground resources was also part of this study and the previous county-wide survey. As with architectural sites, the cemeteries within the study corridor generally conform to types that have been described elsewhere: rural burial grounds, churchyard cemeteries, and walled family plots. The only cemetery not previously surveyed that is recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register is considered potentially significant not for design qualities but for its historical associations.

Inland ricefields are known to have existed in the study corridor during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The basis for comparison of such sites is limited. Some of the ricefields at Ravenwood Plantation have been listed in the National Register, but there is little information about other inland systems. Such sites are rarely included in cultural resource surveys, although project reports for Charleston and Dorchester counties have acknowledged their likely presence and potential significance. As with other historic resources, the degree of integrity of inland ricefield systems will be a component of determining their National Register eligibility. As only one ricefield property has been listed, and few have been sufficiently described to use as a basis of comparison, we were unable to formulate a clear statement of integrity requirements for the inland ricefield properties evaluated for this project.

# METHODS

## Field Methods

The initially proposed field techniques involved the placement of shovel tests at 100 foot intervals. These tests would be placed along the centerline of the corridor. One transect, running down the centerline, was proposed since the corridor is only 75 feet wide. In areas of standing water, wetlands, and slope of greater than 15%, no tests would be excavated. If, during the field investigations, we found that the soils were as poorly drained as suggested by the soils research, we anticipated shovel testing at intervals of 200 feet.

The bulk of the centerline was staked at the time of our work, with the survey cut line and stations every 200 feet clearly marking the survey centerline. At the eastern end of the project, where the corridor was part of an existing powerline easement (Figure 13), these stakes were far less common and often could not be identified or where present were too faded to be read. However, in this area the corridor was well defined by the existing easement, so this did not pose any significant problems.

All soil would be screened through ¼ inch mesh, with each test numbered sequentially. Each test would measure about 1 foot square and would normally be taken to a depth of at least 1 foot, depending on the soil profile. All cultural remains would be collected, except for shell, mortar, and brick, which would be quantitatively noted in the field and discarded. Notes would be maintained for profiles at any sites encountered.

Should sites (defined by the presence of two or more artifacts from either surface survey or shovel tests

Figure 13. View of existing powerline from S-458 looking east across the Chessey Creek swamp. The towers on the right are to be replaced.

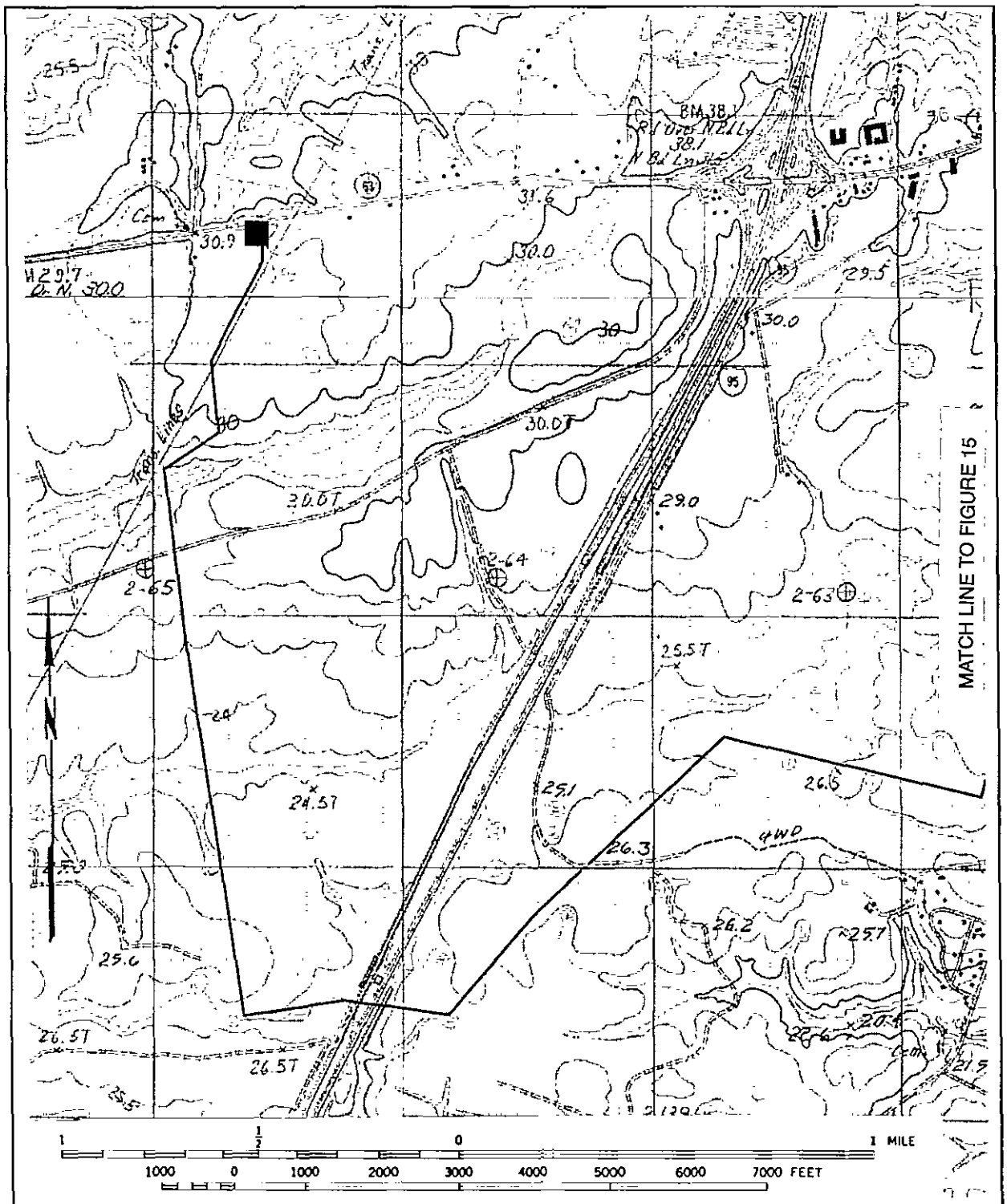


Figure 14. Survey corridor showing areas shovel tested at 100 or 200 foot intervals (green) and not shovel tested (red) (USGS Walterboro and Hendersonville).

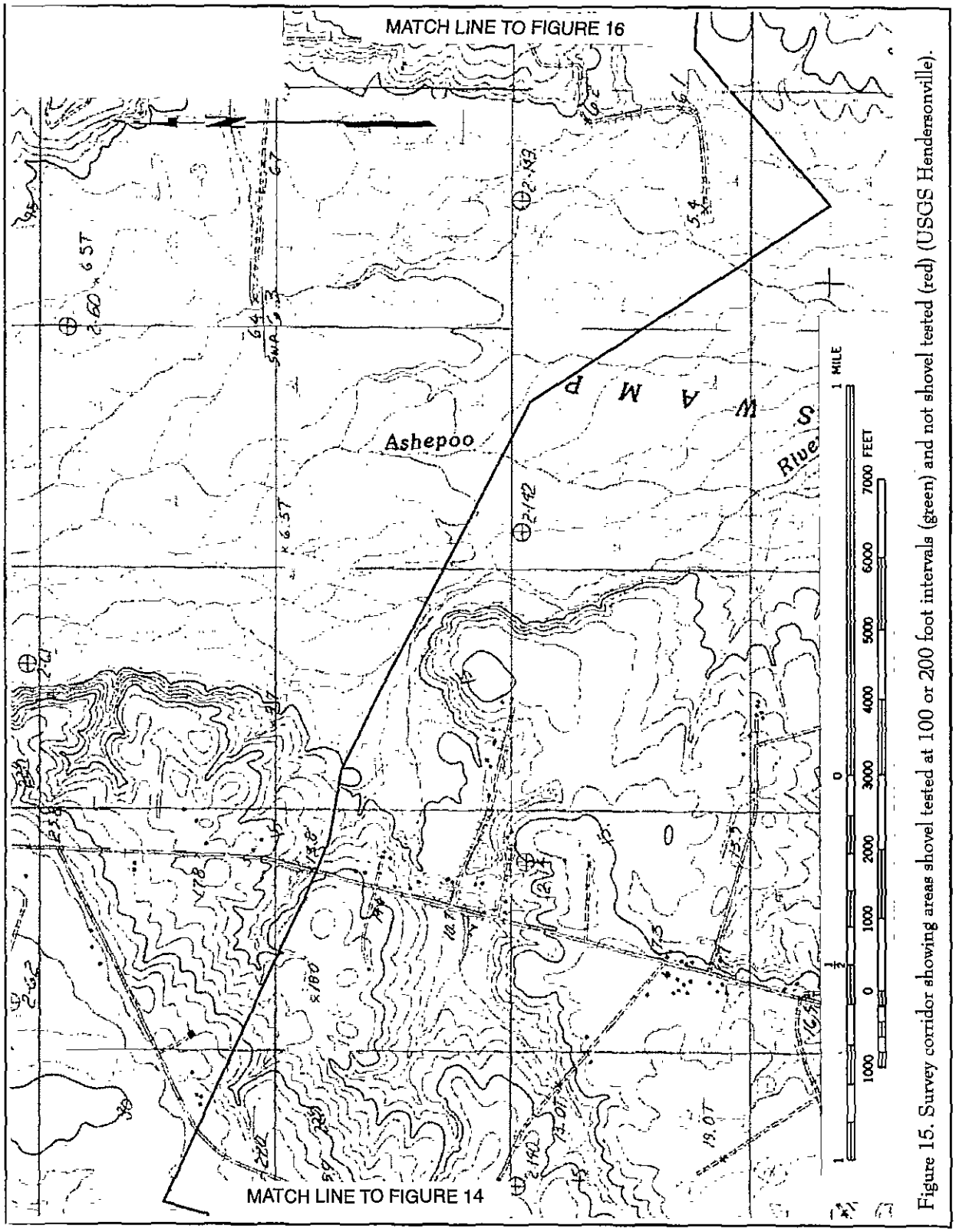


Figure 15. Survey corridor showing areas shovel tested at 100 or 200 foot intervals (green) and not shovel tested (red) (USGS Hendersonville).

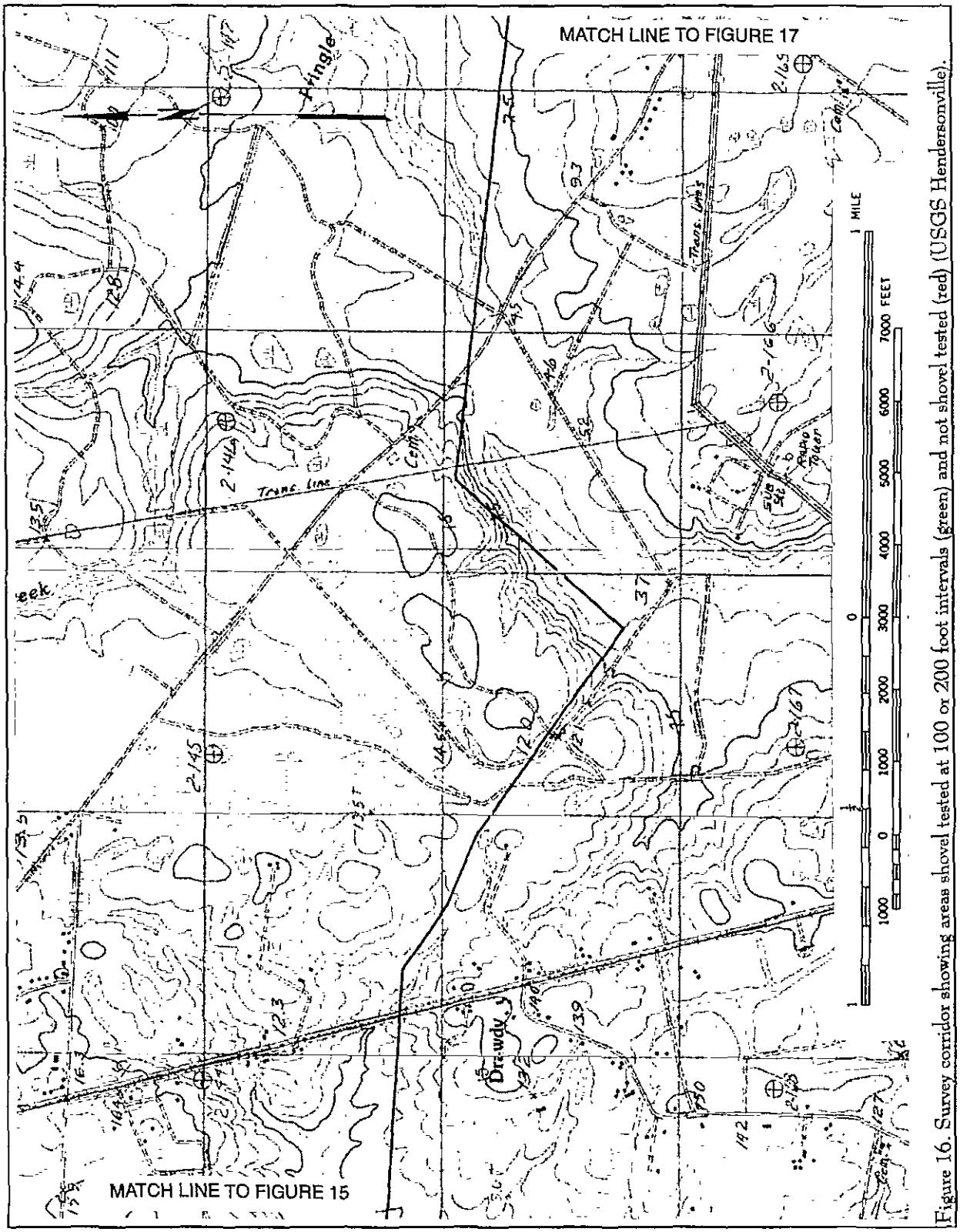


Figure 16. Survey corridor showing areas shovel tested at 100 or 200 foot intervals (green) and not shovel tested (red) (USGS Hendersonville).

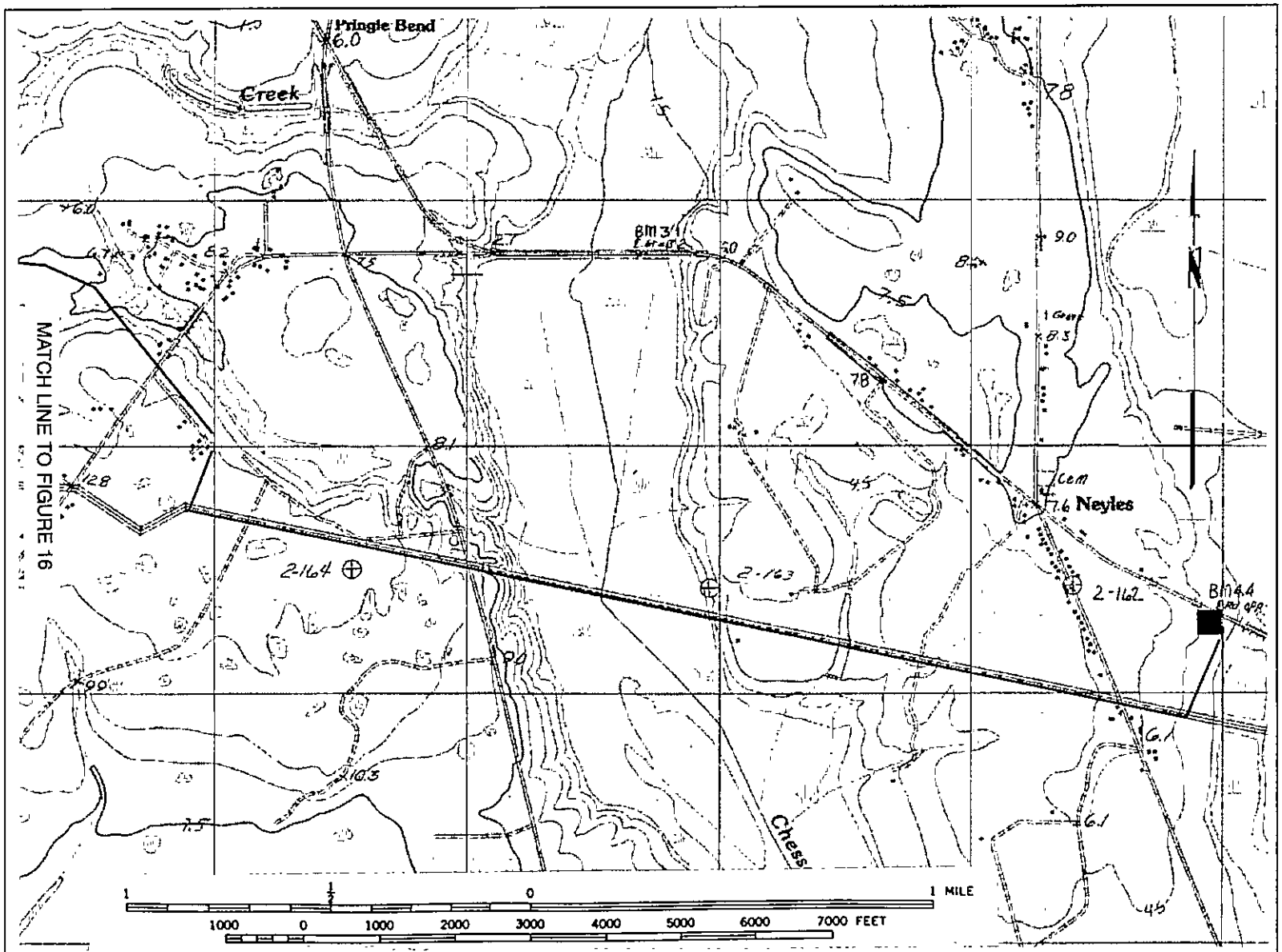


Figure 17. Survey corridor showing areas shovel tested at 100 or 200 foot intervals (green) and not shovel tested (red) (USGS Neyles).

within a 25 feet area) be identified, further tests would be used to obtain data on site boundaries, artifact quantity and diversity, site integrity, and temporal affiliation. These tests would be placed at 25 feet intervals in a simple cruciform pattern until two consecutive negative shovel tests were encountered. The information required for completion of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology site forms would be collected and photographs would be taken, if warranted in the opinion of the field investigators.

During the survey it was noted that a few portions of the corridor had moderate to excellent surface visibility, so in addition to shovel testing, a pedestrian survey was performed. When sites were discovered, areas around them were examined to understand site dynamics. This was done to help determine site boundaries and site integrity.

A total of 301 shovel tests along the centerline were excavated within the study corridor; approximately 100 additional shovel tests (at 200 foot intervals) were not excavated because of standing water — primarily in the Ashepoo and Chessey swamps (Figures 14-17). Even those areas not subjected to shovel testing were walked as a pedestrian survey until the water became higher than about 1.5 feet.

A final deviation from the proposed methodology involves the depth of shovel testing. In a few areas shovel tests were taken to depths in excess of 1.0 foot (in several cases to approximately 2.1 feet), largely because sandy loams were encountered. In other areas the shovel tests were terminated at approximately 0.4 to 0.6 foot, primarily because we encountered firm clays, or because the shovel tests were rapidly filling with water.

## Architectural and Above-Ground Resources Survey

The architectural/above-ground resources survey recorded buildings, sites, and structures that appeared to have been constructed before 1950. The survey was conducted by driving the public roads within approximately 1.5 miles of the proposed corridor.

For properties that had previously been surveyed (The Jaeger Company 1995), we compared the 1993-1995 survey cards to the present conditions. Significant changes are noted in a following section of this report. For those resources that had not previously been identified, a Statewide Survey Site Form was completed and two black-and-white photographs were taken. Control numbers were assigned by the Survey Staff of the S.C. Department of Archives and History. The Site Forms for the 13 resources newly identified during this study have been submitted to the Department of Archives and History.

Intensive resurvey was conducted at four properties previously surveyed as Sites R/29/0000/35602721 (Ravenwood Plantation), R/29/0000/2270272 (Fountainbleau Plantation), R/29/0000/3561300 (Maybank Plantation), and R/29/0000/3560269 (Beech Hill Plantation). Components of each of these have previously been listed in the National Register or determined eligible for listing. With the assistance of the landowners, we recorded ricefields and/or remnants of canal and dike systems that had not previously been assigned Statewide Survey Site Numbers, noted the locations of representative elements on topographic quad sheets, and took color photographs. One cemetery (site 2270272.02) that had previously been noted but not evaluated was also located.

## Site Evaluation

Archaeological sites will be evaluated for further work based on the eligibility criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. Chicora Foundation only provides an opinion of National Register eligibility and the final determination is made by the lead permitting agency in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

The criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places is described by 36CFR60.4, which states:

> the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings,

structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and

a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

c. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

d. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

*National Register Bulletin 36* (Townsend et al. 1993) provides an evaluative process that contains five steps for forming a clearly defined explicit rationale for either an archaeological site's eligibility or lack of eligibility. Briefly, these steps are:

- identification of the site's data sets or categories of archaeological information such as ceramics, lithics, subsistence remains, architectural remains, or sub-surface features;
- identification of the historic context applicable to the site, providing a framework for the evaluative process;
- identification of the important research questions the site might be able to address, given the data sets and the context;
- evaluation of the site's archaeological integrity to ensure that the data sets were sufficiently well preserved to address the research questions; and
- identification of important research questions among all of those which might be asked and answered at the site.

This approach, of course, has been developed for use documenting eligibility of sites being actually nominated to the National Register of Historic Places where the evaluative process must stand alone, with relatively little reference to other documentation and where typically only one site is being considered. As a result, some aspects of the evaluative process have been summarized, but we have tried to focus on each archaeological site's ability to address significant research topics within the context of its available data sets.

For architectural sites the evaluative process was somewhat different. Given the relatively limited data available for most of the properties, we have focused on evaluating many of these sites using National Register Criterion C, focusing on the site's "distinctive characteristics." Key to this concept is the issue of integrity. This means that the property needs to have retained, essentially intact, its physical identity from the historic period.

Cemeteries in the corridor were also evaluated under Criterion C, not as archaeological sites (since none are situated on or immediately adjacent to the corridor).

Particular attention was given to the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Design includes the organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials. As *National Register Bulletin* 36 observes, "Recognizability of a property, or the ability of a property to convey its significance, depends largely upon the degree to which the design of the property is intact" (Townsend et al. 1993:18). Workmanship is evidence of the artisan's labor and skill and can apply to either the entire property or to specific

features of the property. Finally, materials — the physical items used on and in the property — are "of paramount importance under Criterion C" (Townsend et al. 1993:19). Integrity here is reflected by maintenance of the original material and avoidance of replacement materials.

Perhaps more complex than assessing the eligibility of the architectural sites is evaluating the affect of the proposed undertaking. The affect on archaeological resources is relatively clear since we have traditionally focused on primary or direct affects — either the archaeological site will be within the corridor and damaged by clearing and grubbing or it isn't. In the case of historic resources such as buildings and cemeteries, often the more significant issue is whether there will be some level of visual intrusion.

As one organization has noted, transmission towers may be opposed because they loom over streets, homes, and landscapes. For eligible properties we attempted to determine if the viewshed would be affected by answering a series of questions:

- Are the towers visible from the property and if so, how many are visible (i.e., is there intervening vegetation or other screening, is only one or more than one tower visible)?

- What is the scale of the tower, compared to nearby trees and structures (scale is best defined by distance; i.e., if the tower is a mile away its scale is very small compared to a tower that is 150 feet distant)?

- Is the viewshed otherwise unaffected?

Clearly quantification of this visual intrusion, regardless of the questions asked, is far from precise — what seems "looming" to one person can be entirely undisturbing to another and vice versa (see, for example the all-too-brief discussion of intrusive elements in King 1998:105-106). Nevertheless, we believe that this begins to provide some quantification to an otherwise difficult issue.[1]

Mitigation measures are not quite as difficult to address and may include moving the tower (i.e., increasing the distance between itself and the historic property or simply placing it in an area with greater vegetative screening) or camouflaging the tower (for example, painting it to better blend in with the surrounding landscape or using vegetation to help hide the tower). Mitigation may also include special ground covers and associated vegetation to minimize the need for periodic bush hogging on the alignment.

In the context of removing one type of tower and replacing it with another — as will be the case for a portion of the survey corridor at its eastern end — we face yet different issues. We know, for example, that wooden poles will be replaced with concrete poles and that structures, on average, 80 feet high will be replaced with structures, on average, 90 feet high. Do these changes represent minor modifications, outweighed by retaining the existing corridor? Or do they represent more significant modifications that affect the overall appearance of the corridor as it passes along the edge of Ravenwood Plantation (a National Register property)?

Here there is virtually no guidance and the assessment of visual intrusion becomes one of degree. It's clear that shorter poles are better than taller ones and likewise a case can be made that wooden poles are less visually intrusive than either metal or concrete. The real question, however, is whether these changes affect the integrity, or the viewshed, of the National Register property they pass through or beside. These discussions will be continued in the assessment section of this

[1] We note that at although there seems to be no literature on this topic, at least one other researcher has explored these issues. Giovanna Peebles, with the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation queried the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA) list observing, "Evaluation of effects is not as straightforward as it would be if the tower were placed right behind an historic church or in the middle of a district. The line between a genuine impact on an historic property versus an aesthetic impact to a lovely Vermont valley is sometimes hard to draw." There were no responses to the inquiry. The historic preservation field is still grappling with this thorny topic.

study.

## Laboratory Analysis

The cleaning and analysis of artifacts was conducted in Columbia at the Chicora Foundation laboratories. These materials have been catalogued and accessioned for curation at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, the closest regional repository. The site forms for the identified archaeological sites have been filed with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Field notes and photographic materials have been prepared for curation using archival standards and will be transferred to that agency as soon as the project is complete. Analysis of the collections followed professionally accepted standards with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains. Statewide Survey Forms for the architectural sites have been prepared to the standards of the S.C. Department of Archives and History and have been submitted.

# RESULTS

## Introduction

The intensive shovel testing and pedestrian survey identified nine archaeological sites, two isolated finds, and 87 architectural or other above-ground resources along the 15.3 mile corridor (Figures 18-21).

Of the nine archaeological sites, six (38CN217, 38CN218, 38CN222, 38CN223, 38CN224, and 38CN225) are considered potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Of these six, three (38CN217, 38CN218 and 38CN222) are not within the project corridor and will not receive any direct impact from the proposed undertaking. The remaining three (38CN223, 38CN224, and 38CN225) are all dike remnants and are within the area of primary construction impact.

A total of 87 architectural or other above-ground resources in the study corridor, represented by 73 survey site numbers, have been identified for the Statewide Survey of Historic Places. Of these, one has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places, three have been determined eligible by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and four have been evaluated by the SHPO as worthy of further investigation to determine eligibility. An additional seven properties are recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places based on this study (for a total of 15 listed, eligible, or potentially eligible properties).

## Previously Identified Archaeological Sites

### 38CN112

Site 38CN112 was previously recorded in 1985 by Mr. Tommy Charles with the S .C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) as part of a survey of collectors. The exact location is difficult to determine, although we believe that it is very likely the same as our site 38CN219. Nevertheless, Mr. Keith Derting, S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, requested that we provide our site with a new number since there was some uncertainty regarding the location of 38CN112.

## Identified Archaeological Sites

### 38CN217

Site 38CN217 is a light scatter of prehistoric flakes located under an existing South Carolina Electric and Gas Company powerline easement about 2000 feet south of its crossing of S-377. The central UTM coordinates are E535430 N3632980 and the site is found on a ridge edge overlooking the headwaters of Johno Creek, about 800 feet south of the site. The site was identified in an area of heavy ground disturbance, consisting of bulldozing and/or heavy bush hogging within the existing powerline easement and extending down slope into the wet bottomlands across which the proposed Santee Cooper corridor extends (Figure 22).

This scatter is situated about 100 feet north of the proposed Santee Cooper centerline, outside the area of primary or direct construction impact and measures about 100 feet in diameter. It was identified because the surveyor noticed the disturbance on the slope and took the time to examine the area. A light scatter of flakes was immediately noticed, although these materials do not extend down slope, into the survey area.

The upland area is today in planted pines, while the lowland consists of water tolerant hardwoods and a dense understory of brambles. The upland area is at an elevation of about 40 feet AMSL and the soils are classified as the Eddings Series. The lowlands are characterized by Hobcaw soils and the elevations are 24 feet AMSL.

The collection from the site consists of seven Coastal Plain chert flakes and one igneous stone anvil.

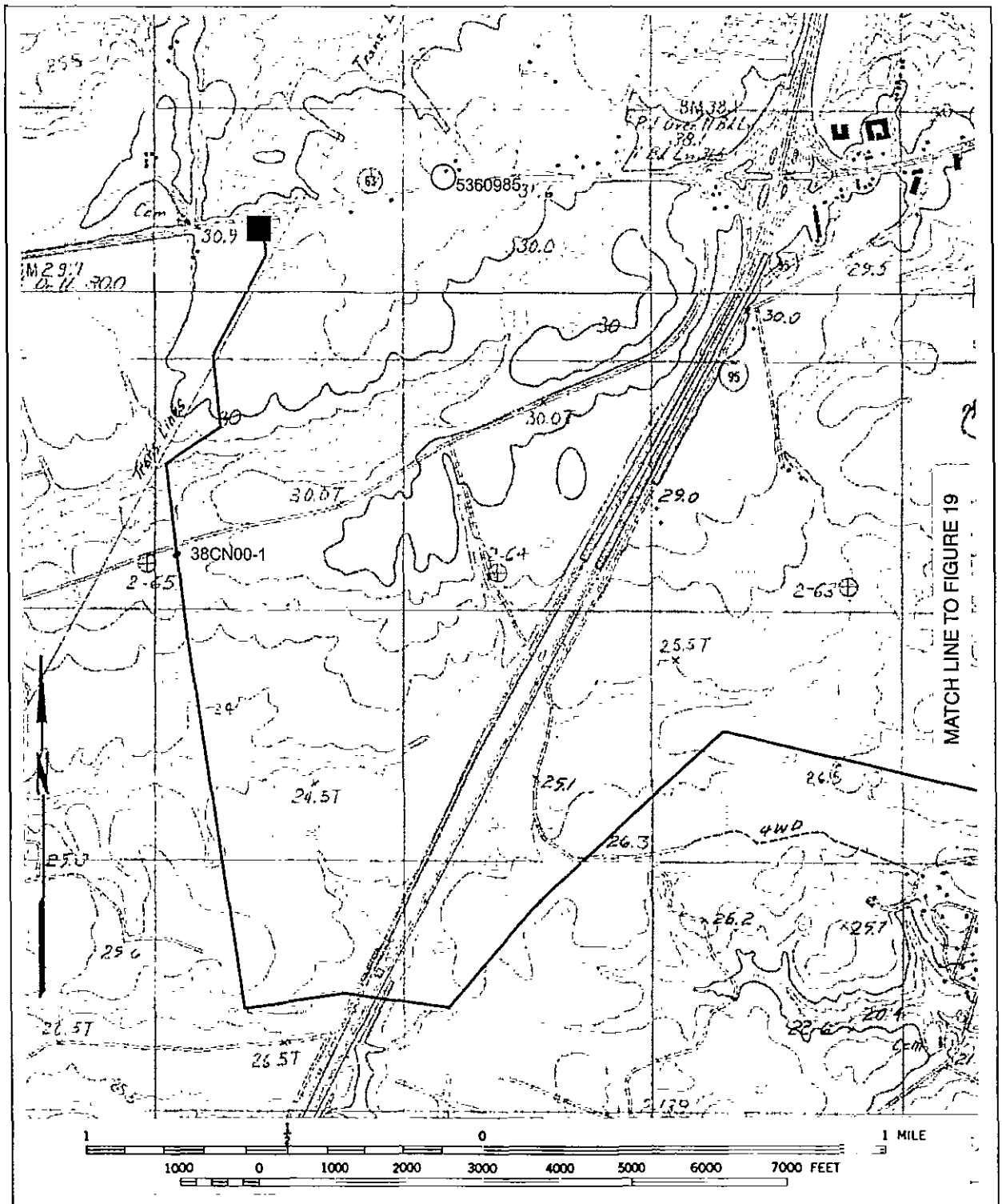


Figure 18. Survey corridor showing identified cultural resources (USGS Walterboro and Hendersonville).

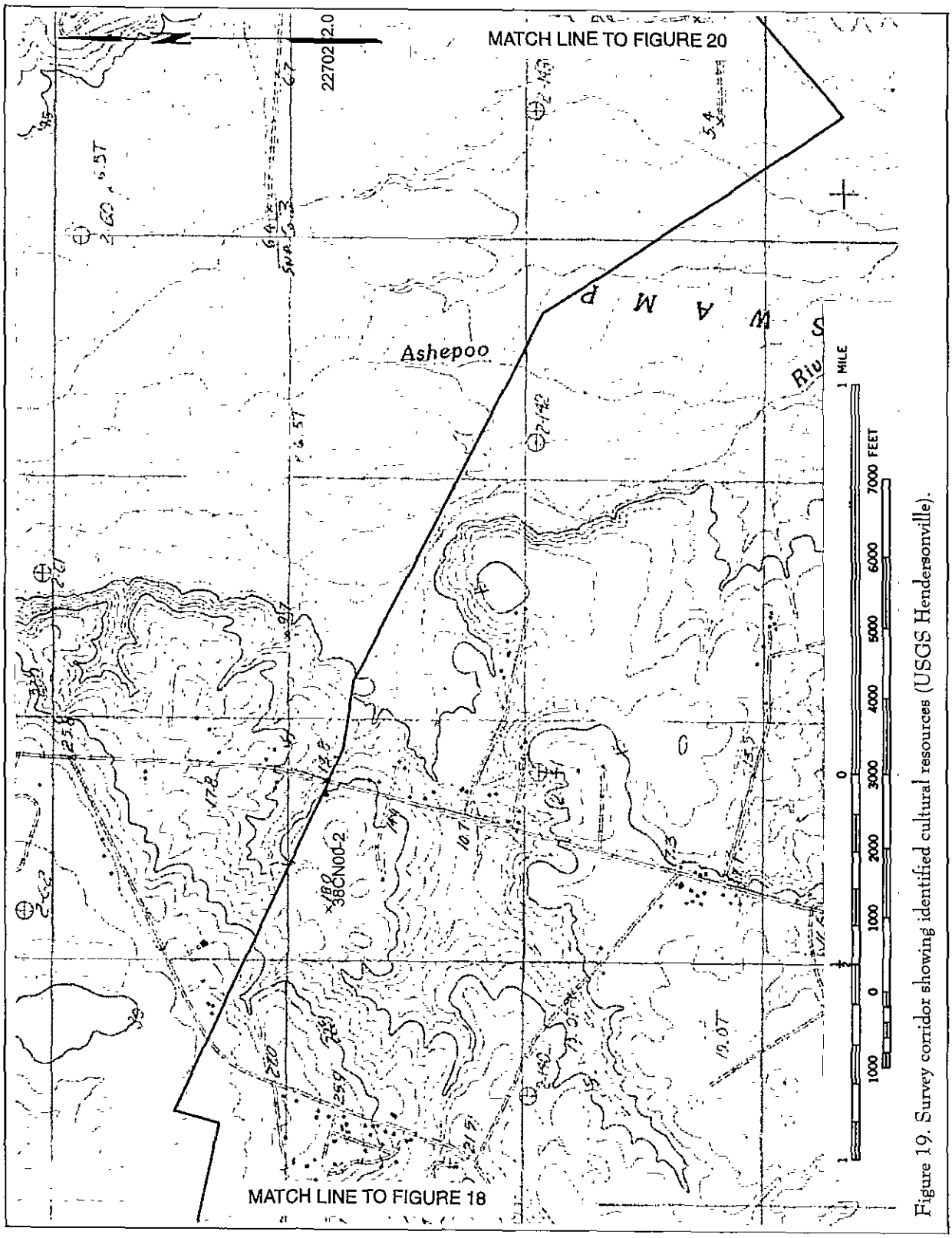


Figure 19. Survey corridor showing identified cultural resources (USGS Hendersonville).

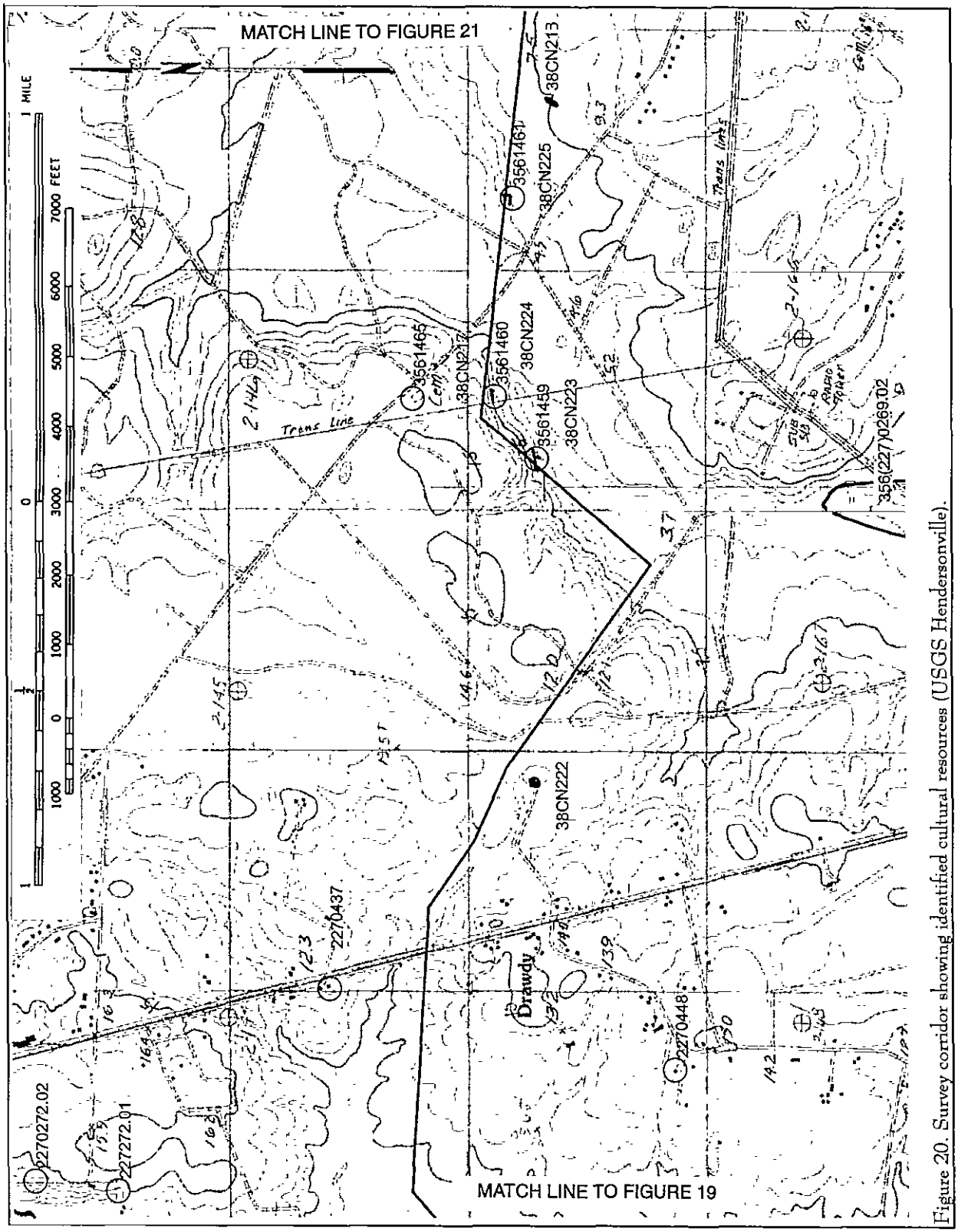


Figure 20. Survey corridor showing identified cultural resources (USGS Hendersonville).

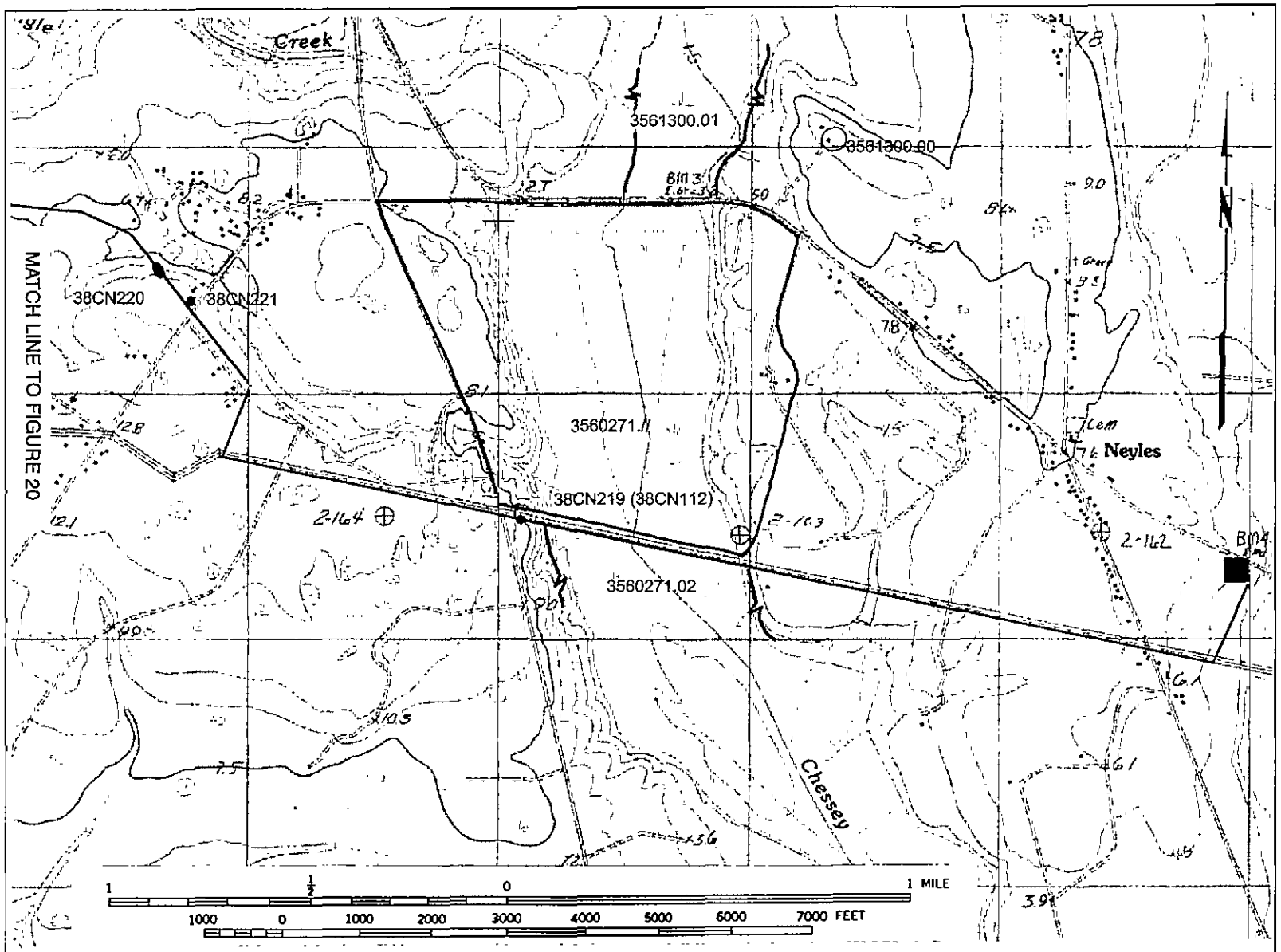


Figure 21. Survey corridor showing identified cultural resources (USGS Neyles).

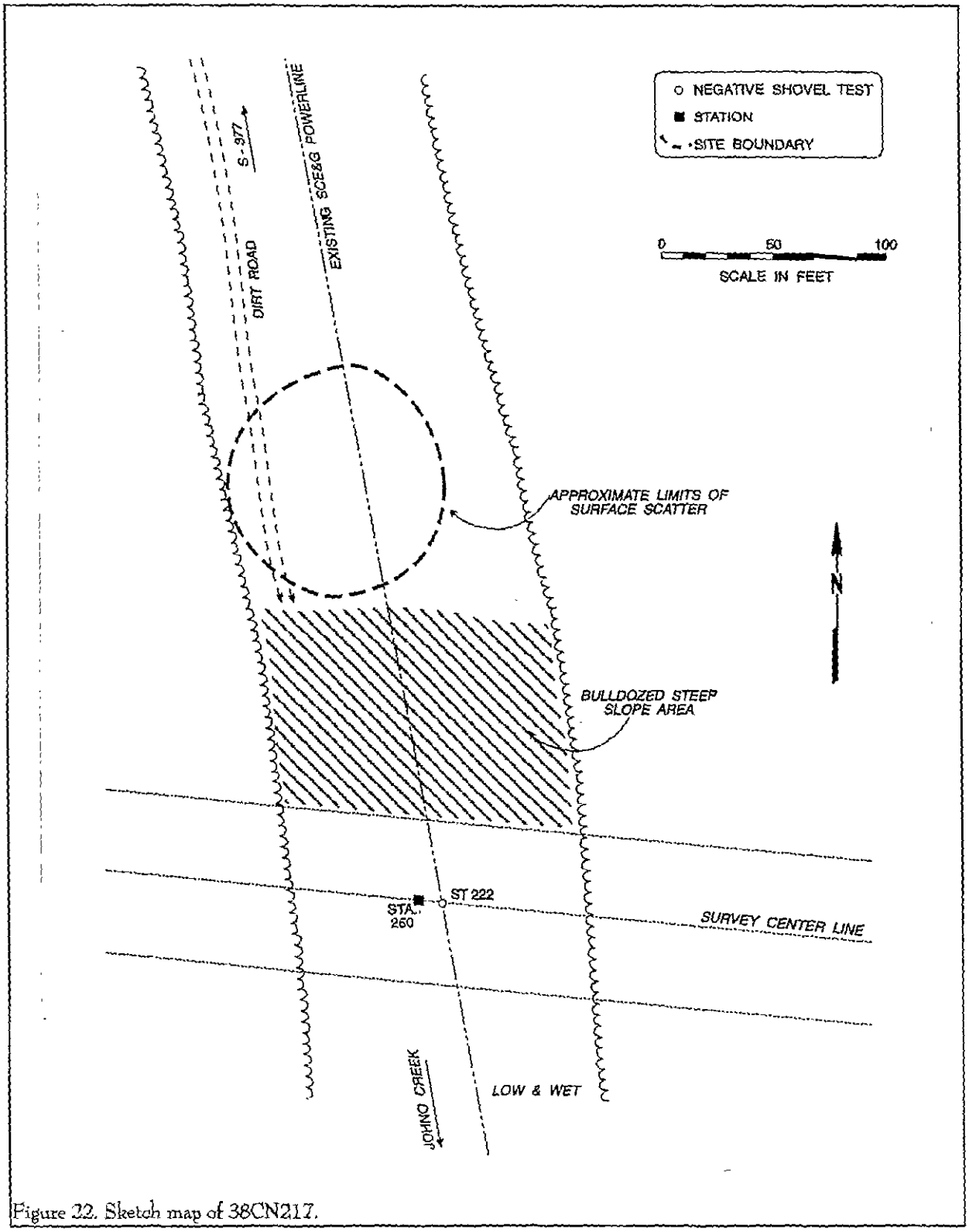


Figure 22. Sketch map of 38CN217.

All of these materials were recovered as a grab collection from the surface of the site, largely along the graded dirt road, although some materials were also found elsewhere in the easement, primarily in areas of disturbed soil.

Since the site was outside the survey corridor no shovel testing was conducted. Absent better information on boundaries, the range of data sets present, and the integrity of the site, it is prudent to recommend the site as potentially eligible, pending further research. This site, while not within the proposed Santee Cooper easement, may be impacted if construction crews use the existing SCE&G easement for access. Consequently, this site should be avoided by all Santee Cooper construction traffic. If this is not possible then it will be necessary to conduct more extensive testing to acquire the information necessary to allow an eligibility determination.

## 38CN218

This site represents a light scatter of prehistoric and historic material found on a dirt logging road and in a food plot situated about 250 feet south of the proposed Santee Cooper powerline easement. The site is about 1,000 feet northeast of Cooks Hill Road (S-377) and about 3,600 feet north-northwest of the intersection of S-377 with Ritter Road (S-41)(Figure 23). The central UTM coordinates are E536720 N3632660.

The site area consists of densely planted pines and much of the vicinity is poorly drained. The site is on Williman soils at an elevation of about 24 feet AMSL. The nearest water supply is Pringle Creek, about 1,000 feet to the north.

The prehistoric materials recovered include two quartz hammerstones, a chert flake, two rhyolite flakes, one siltstone flake, one Deptford Cord Marked sherd, and two small (under 1-inch in diameter) sherds. These remains are indicative of an Early to Middle Woodland occupation, although the materials are fairly ephemeral and widely scattered. This might suggest that there are multiple small concentrations, perhaps representing different occupational episodes.

The historic remains include one fragment of undecorated porcelain, 11 fragments of blue handpainted porcelain, two lead glazed slipware ceramics, one white saltglazed stoneware ceramic, one burnt earthenware, and five fragments of "black" glass. These remains span the middle eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. While the white saltglazed stoneware and porcelains tend to be encountered in higher status occupations, the lead glaze slipware tends to be utilitarian and found in more middling circumstances.

Most of these materials were found along a dirt logging road over a distance of about 260 feet (northeast by southwest), although some were found in an adjacent food plot, extending the northwest-southeast boundary to about 80 feet.

Since this site was found off the survey corridor, while walking the logging road back to Cooks Hill Road, no shovel testing was conducted. Our concerns that the scatter of materials might be associated with road fill, rather than an in situ archaeological site were only partially resolved by the recovery of materials in the food plot. The logging road on which the materials were found is still somewhat built up and is far firmer than the surrounding Williman soils. As a result, it is not at this time possible to determine if these remains possess integrity. We must recommend the site as potentially eligible pending additional archaeological investigation.

However, since the site is well outside the primary construction corridor for the Santee Cooper line, additional investigation of this site is warranted only if Santee Cooper proposes to use this road for construction traffic.

## 38CN219

Site 38CN219 has likely been recorded as 38CN112 in the past, but our loci has been assigned a new site number since there are some questions concerning the original site location. The site represents a light subsurface scatter of prehistoric artifacts located under the existing Santee Cooper powerline on a terrace overlooking the Chessey Creek swamp about 600 feet east of Bonnie Doone Road (S-458) (Figure 24). The central UTM coordinates are E539080 and

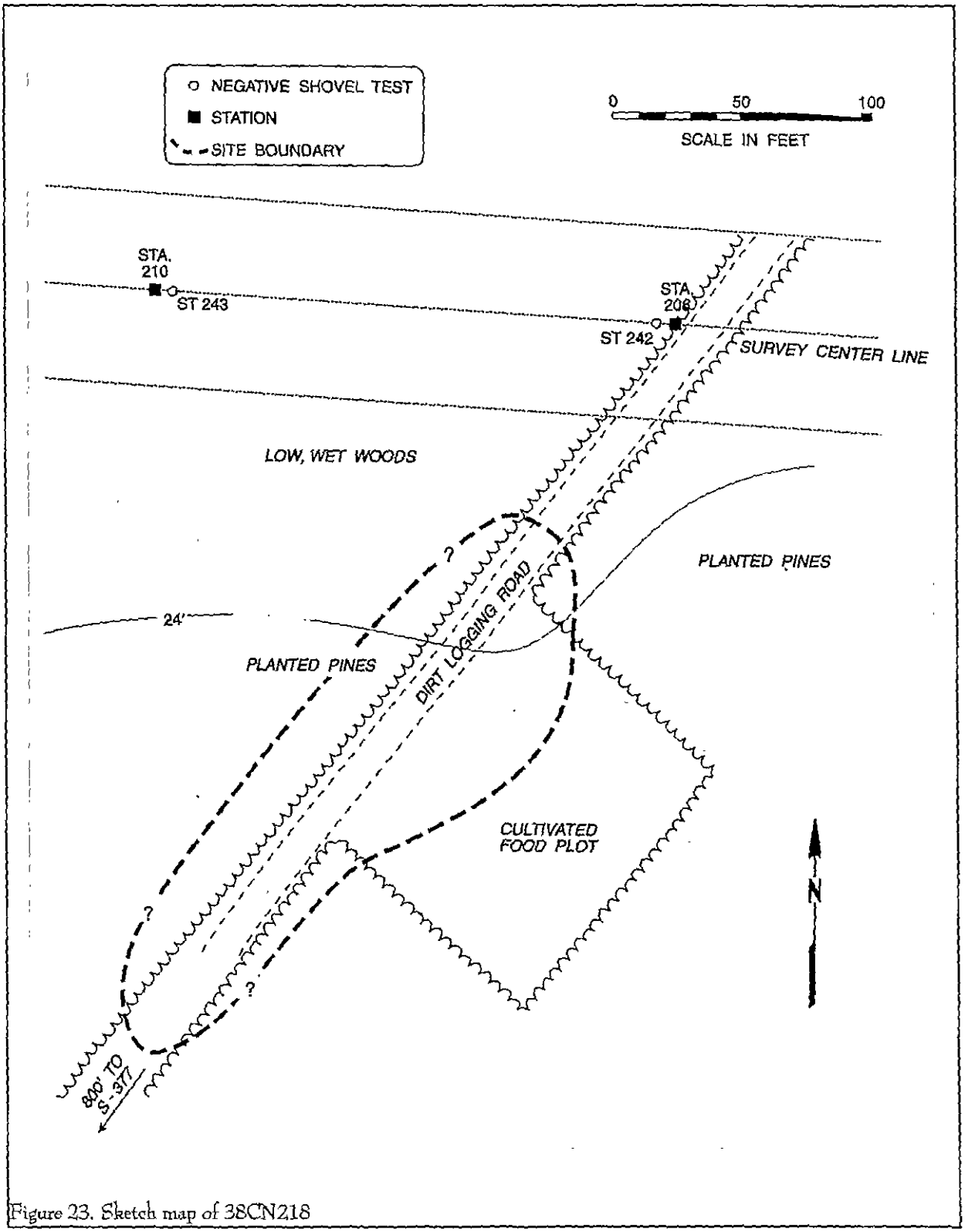


Figure 23. Sketch map of 38CN218

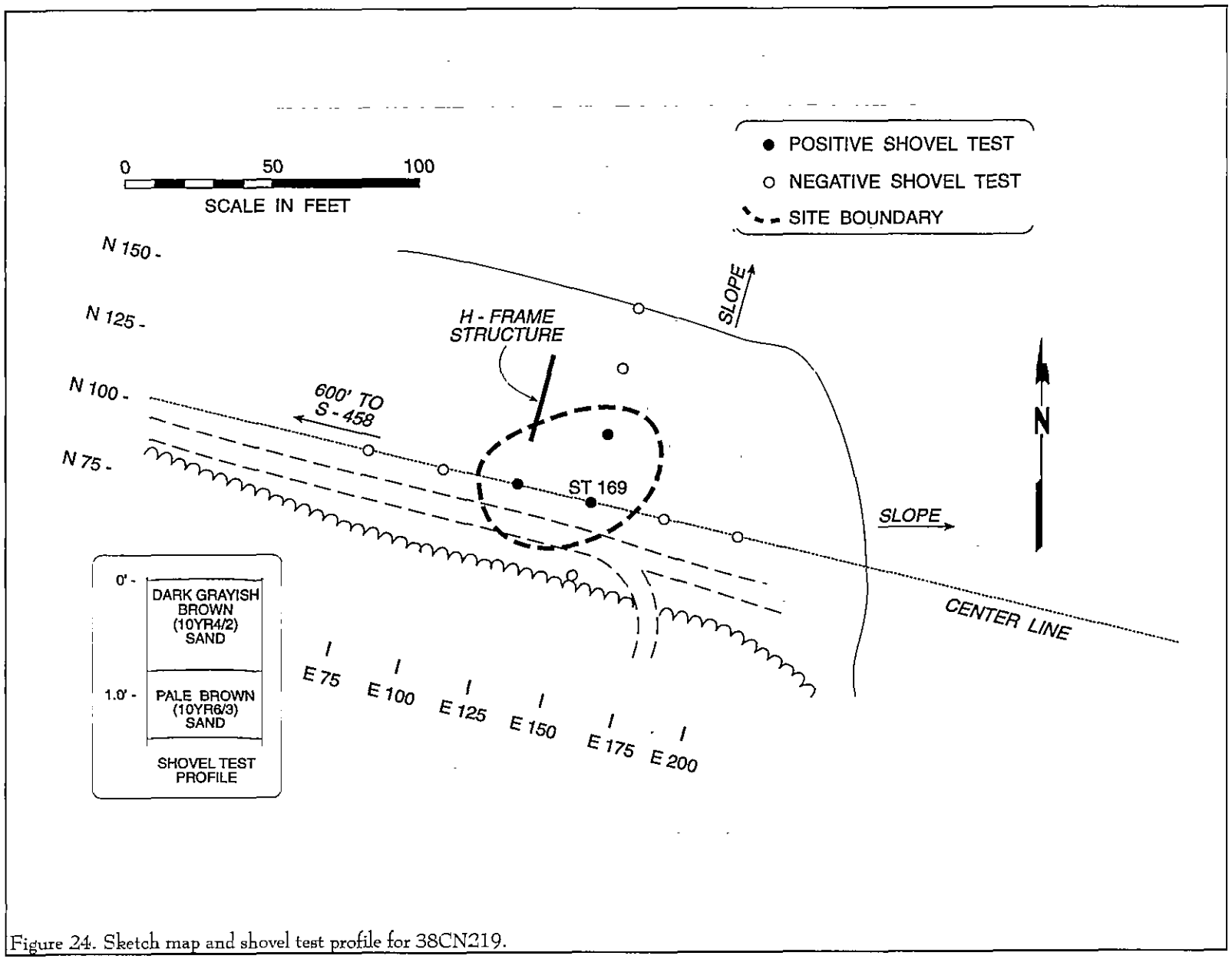


Figure 24. Sketch map and shovel test profile for 38CN219.

N3631480. The site is situated within the area of direct construction impact, although none of the centerline stakes in this area were legible.

The site area is at an elevation of about 24 feet AMSL on Eddings soils. The area to the south is in planted pine, while to the north the vegetation is dramatically altered by the clearing and grubbing for the existing powerlines. To the east the topography drops off steeply into the lowlands associated with the creek floodplain, which is dominated by tupelo-cypress swamp. It is this swamp, about 1,000 feet to the east, which is the nearest source of permanent water.

The topography also appears to have been altered either before or during the powerline construction, with a borrow pit being excavated between the various lines. From the southern set of poles, where site 38CN219 is situated, the ground drops off abruptly to the north, forming a gully or pit area. It seems likely that much of the site has been removed by this activity and some evidence of the soil spoil was found in shovel test profiles to the east and west.

Although we were in search of site 38CN112, site 38CN219 was identified during routine shovel testing, with the recovery of two small prehistoric sherds in Shovel Test 169 (N100E150). Nine additional shovel tests were laid in on a cruciform pattern at 25 foot intervals from the initial positive test, with two of these tests also being positive. From N100E125 one small sherd was recovered, while two small sherds were recovered from N125E150. Testing was not extended further to the south since this would have moved off the existing right-of-way.

Unfortunately, none of the recovered sherds are sufficiently large to allow identification, although the sandy paste and plain surface finish is suggestive of an Early to Middle Woodland period occupation. Also recovered from the surface was one fragment of faunal material, one chert flake, and four additional small sherds.

Based on the dispersion of surface material, coupled with the three positive shovel tests, we estimate the site is about 60 by 50 feet in diameter. The shovel tests reveal a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sand about 0.8 foot in depth overlying a pale brown (10YR6/3) sand to a depth of about 1.5 feet. All of the recovered materials were found in the upper 0.7 foot of this profile and are probably associated with a disturbed Ap horizon.

The data sets present at this site are limited to a small quantity of pottery and a single flake. The pottery has been heavily eroded, likely by agricultural or silvacultural activities. The site exhibits no concentrations or clustering of materials and in any event the size probably precludes much intra-site patterning. Shovel testing revealed that profiles to the east, west, and north revealed heavy deposits of clay in the upper portion of the profile, probably indicative of borrow activities (clay is extensively visible from elsewhere to the north and northwest). It seems likely that much of the site may have been damaged or destroyed by this previous activity.

Based on this information it seems unlikely that 38CN219 can address significant research questions. It is recommended not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. Pending the concurrence of the lead permitting agency in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office, no additional management activities are necessary.

## 38CN220

Site 38CN220 is situated about 500 feet northwest of Ritter Road (S-41) on a low terrace or ridge overlooking an inland swamp area. The central UTM coordinates are E537590 N3632450. This site is situated at Station 177+00 and was initially identified in shovel testing (Figure 25).

The site is in an area of planted pines on Yauhannah soils. These soils were sufficiently wet that, in order to plant the pine seedlings, it was necessary to deep plow, creating plow ridges about 1.3 feet above the troughs. Because of their height these ridges are better drained and promote higher seedling survival. Unfortunately this technique can dramatically damage archaeological sites, in this case blending together the Ap and A1 horizons.

Shovel testing initially recovered a chert Kirk

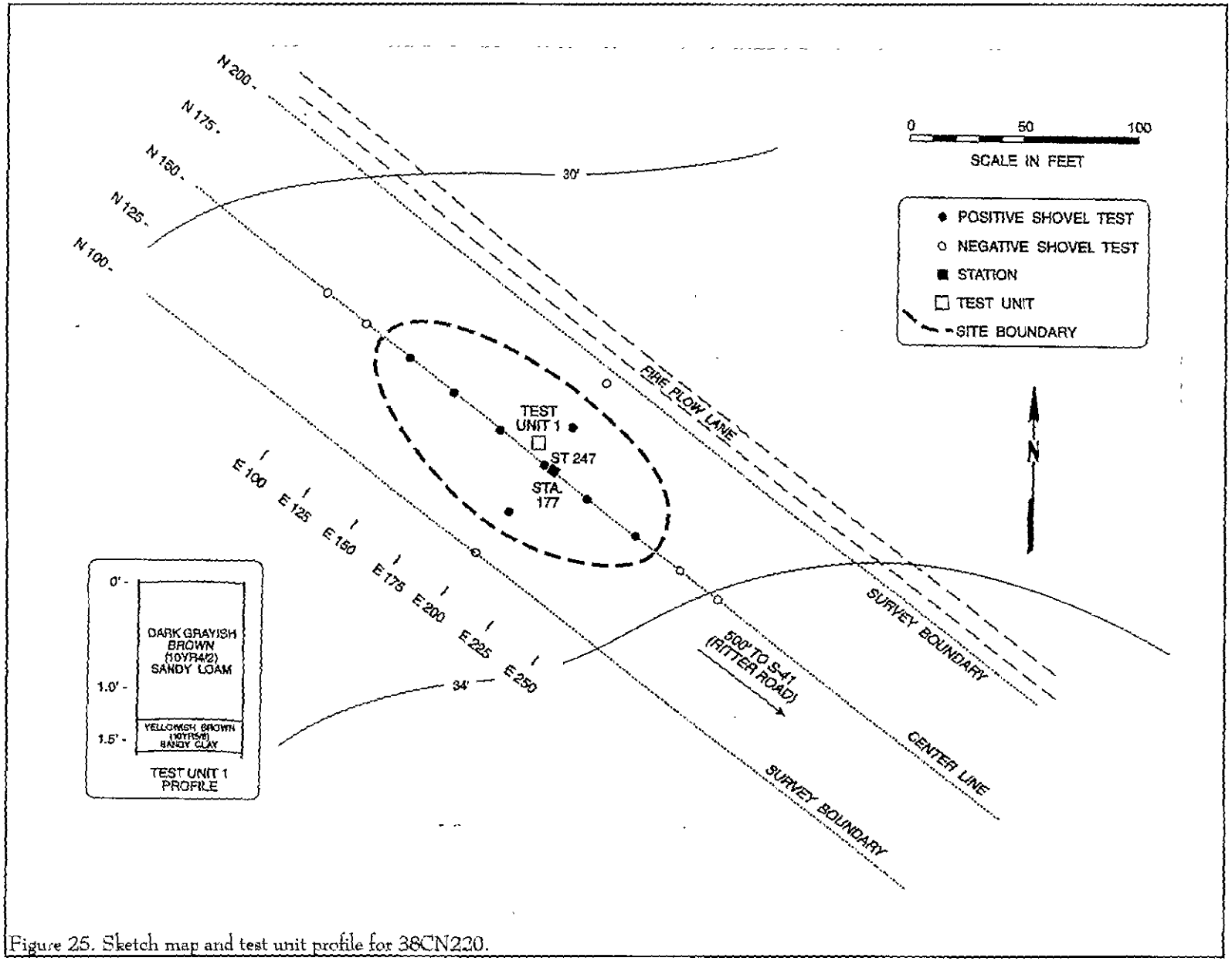


Figure 25. Sketch map and test unit profile for 38CN220.

Corner Notched projectile point, two Deptford Plain sherds, and two small sherds from Shovel Test 177 at Station 247+00 (designated N150E200 when incorporated in a site grid). An additional 13 shovel tests were excavated at 25-foot intervals. Of these seven were positive (see Table 4). Based on this, we estimate the site measures about 160 feet northwest-southeast by 80 feet southwest-northeast — centered almost exactly on the survey corridor.

The shovel tests revealed a typical profile of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sandy loam about 1.3 feet in depth overlying a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) sandy clay, excavated to a depth of 1.6 feet on average. All of the recovered artifacts were found within the upper dark soils — consistent with the deep plowing mixing the cultural strata.

Also excavated at the site was a single 2-foot square unit, placed at the central point of Shovel Test 247. This unit was excavated in three levels. Level 1, taken to a depth of 0.5 foot, revealed seven small sherds. Level 2, taken to 1.3 foot, produced 5 small sherds. Level 3, excavated into the yellow subsoil, yielded no artifacts.

The recovered artifacts reveal that the site area was a favored camp at least into the Early Archaic. The Kirk point, which has a broken tip, measures 39.6 mm in length (estimated to have been 49.8 mm with the tip intact), 26.0 mm in width, and 11.6 mm in thickness. These are within the range proposed by Coe (1966:69-70) for the type manufactured from metavolcanic raw materials. Also recovered are Deptford materials, indicative of a Middle Woodland occupation.

In spite of this temporal diversity, the range of data sets at 38CN220 is limited to pottery and the one lithic tool (also present was one historic fragment, possibly originating at 38CN221 to the east). No features were found, and are unlikely to exist given the extensive plowing. In fact, the site integrity is heavily affected by the deep plowing. As a result, it is unlikely that this site can address significant research questions concerning either Early Archaic or Middle Woodland use of the swamp edge. As a result, the site is recommended not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Pending the concurrence of the lead permitting authority, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office, no additional management activities are recommended for this site.

Table 4.
Prehistoric Artifacts Recovered from 38CN220

| Provenience | Kirk CSPP | Deptford Plain | small sherds |
|---|---|---|---|
| N125E200 | | | 1 |
| N150E125 | | 1 | 1 |
| N150E150 | | | 7 |
| N150E175 | | | 3 |
| N150E200 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| N150E225 | | | 4 |
| N150E250 | | | 1 |
| N175E200 | | | 2 |
| TU 1, Lv. 1 | | | 7 |
| TU 1, Lv. 2 | | | 5 |

Not included is one bisque porcelain fragment recovered from N175E200

## 38CN221

This site represents a fairly dense scatter of historic materials located about 50 feet west of Ritter Road (S-41). The central UTM coordinates are E537780 N3632380. As shown by Figure 26, the bulk of this site is situated off the proposed Santee Cooper easement to the north and northeast, although it is possible that a very small edge may be found in the project corridor.

The site is in an area of low, poorly drained Yauhannah soils and the elevation is about 34 feet AMSL. The recovered materials were identified in a fire plow lane paralleling the survey corridor and are associated with the remains of a historic site to the northeast of the corridor. The house was concrete block, but is not in ruins. Also present is a second loci of concrete block, perhaps representing a pump house or privy, while an animal pen is still present to the northwest of the house ruins.

The eastern third of the site is heavily overgrown in brambles and scrub hardwoods, while the

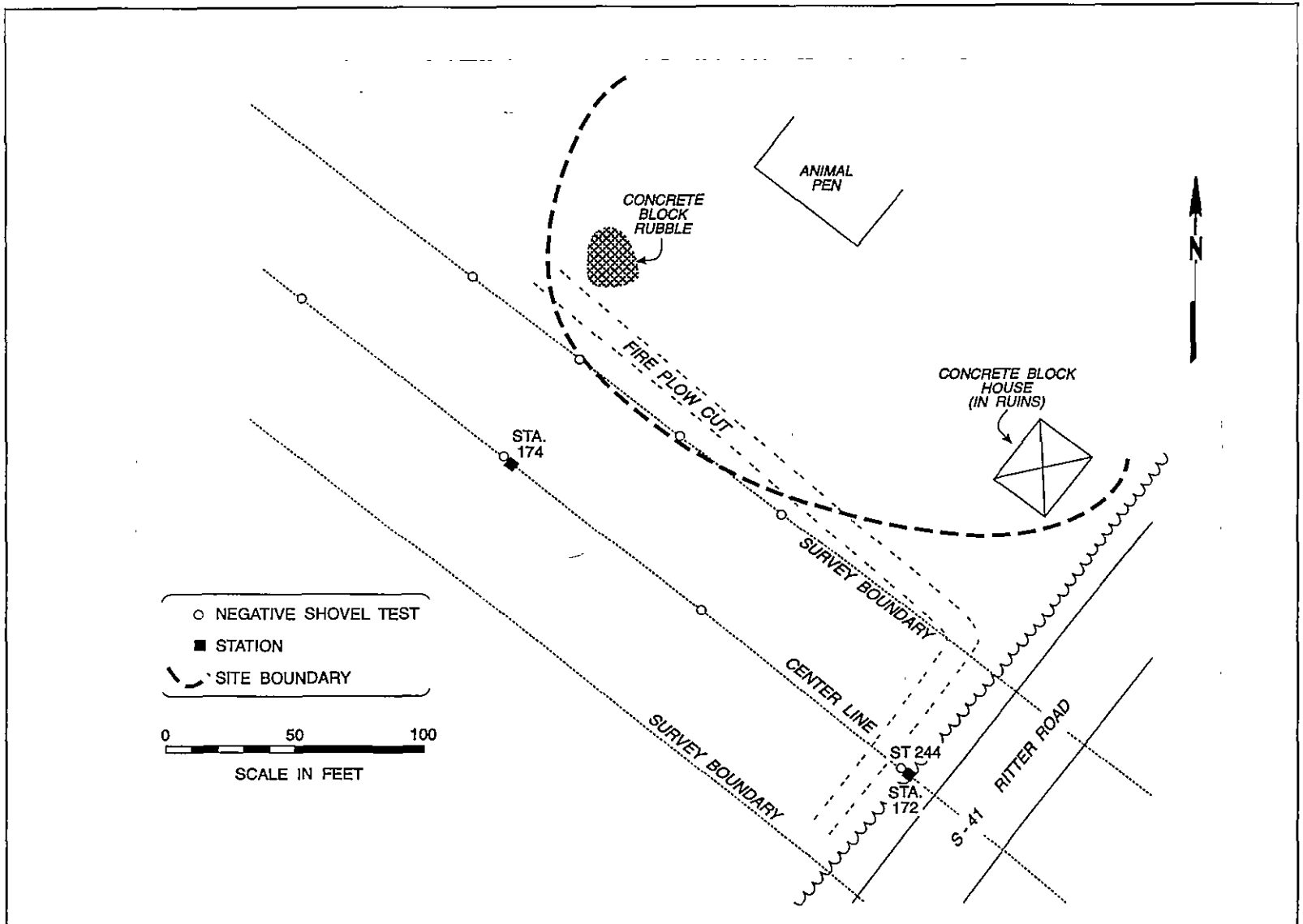


Figure 26. Sketch map for 38CN221.

western two-thirds are in pine and mixed hardwoods. It appears that the site has been abandoned for about 10 to 15 years based on the age of the vegetation. The pines are not planted, but probably represent a second growth succession.

Materials recovered from the grab collection of surface remains include one fragment of undecorated porcelain, one fragment of modern blue handpainted porcelain, seven fragments of undecorated whiteware, one clear container glass fragment, and four fragments of milk glass. Although exhibiting a considerable potential temporal range, all of the remains are consistent with the fairly modern structural remains noted for 38CN221.

A series of four shovel tests were placed at the projected northeast edge of the survey corridor at 100 foot intervals to determine if any evidence of this site might be found. All of the tests were negative. The soils in this area have a profile most typical of the Hobcaw Series, with a moist black (10YR2/1) fine sand to about 1.3 feet and a gradual transition to grayish brown (10YR5/2) sand.

Based on the dispersion of these remains, the site is estimated to cover an area about 240 feet northwest-southeast by an unknown distance southwest-northeast. In addition, since the site is situated off the survey corridor, no shovel testing was conducted beyond the survey corridor, so the depth of the site deposits is also unknown. They are not, however, anticipated to be deep, given the relatively young age of the site.

The portions of this site which smear or spread over to the survey corridor have been impacted by deep plowing, much like the impact of 38CN220. Elsewhere it seems likely that the site is more intact, although it represents a deposit formed, and abandoned, within the past 50 to 60 years. As a consequence, its eligibility for inclusion on the National Register is problematical. For management purposes we recommend the site not eligible.

## 38CN222

Site 38CN222 is situated 1,900 feet east of Drawdy and SC 303, south of Walterboro. The central UTM coordinates are E533895 N3632750 and the site is situated in the middle of a cultivated field about 300 feet southwest of the survey corridor and Station 318+00 (Figure 27). The site consists of a partially standing chimney, as well as a small quantity of roofing tin. The site is situated in a small grove of trees, which were likely present when the site was occupied.

The soils in the house area are Coosaw loamy fine sands and the site elevation is about 44 feet AMSL. It is situated in an relatively flat interior plain, about 1,000 feet northeast of a small tributary of Johno Creek.

In spite of the distance from the survey corridor a series of six shovel tests were excavated around the chimney, with four producing materials, including three fragments of clear container glass, one fragment of manganese container glass, an unidentifiable nail fragment, two probable metal container ("tin can") fragments, and a fragment of window glass. Several of the glass fragments were melted, suggesting that the structure may have burned (alternatively, the objects may have been disposed of in a trash fire). The identified objects date from the twentieth century, consistent with the relatively hard and well fired chimney bricks and the metal roofing.

No additional testing of the site was conducted since it is so far removed from the proposed easement. We recommend this site potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register, pending the outcome of future testing. Nevertheless, the site is outside the zone of direct impact on the current project and should not be affected by construction activities.

## 38CN223

Site 38CN223, which consists of several dike sections, is situated on a swamp edge about 2,300 feet west of S-377 or Cooks Hill Road on the north side of Johno Creek swamp. The central UTM coordinates are E535130 N3632625. The soils in the area are classified as Hobcaw fine sandy loams and the elevation is about 14 feet AMSL.

Although no cultural remains were identified, these earthworks were given an archaeological site

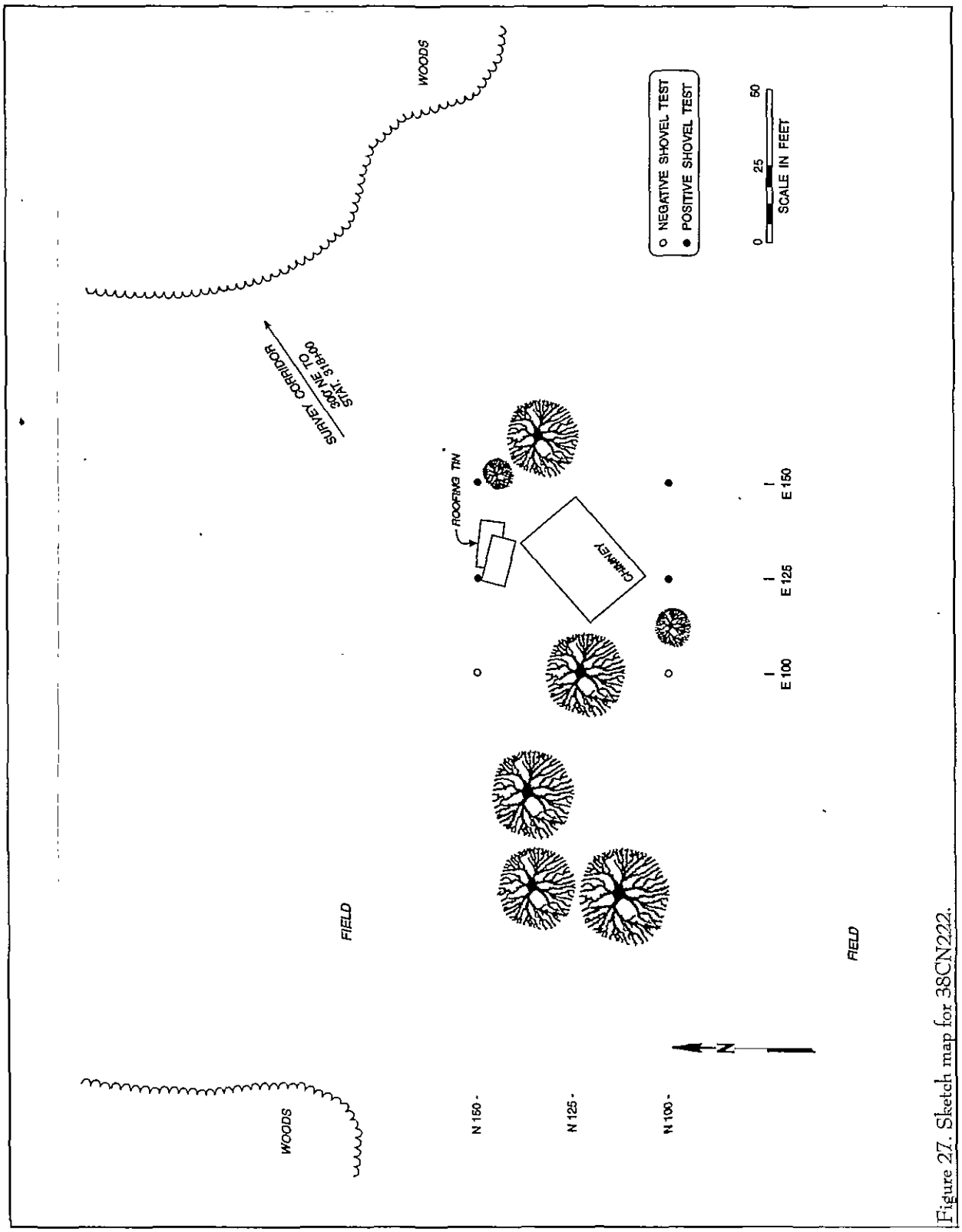


Figure 27. Sketch map for 38CN222.

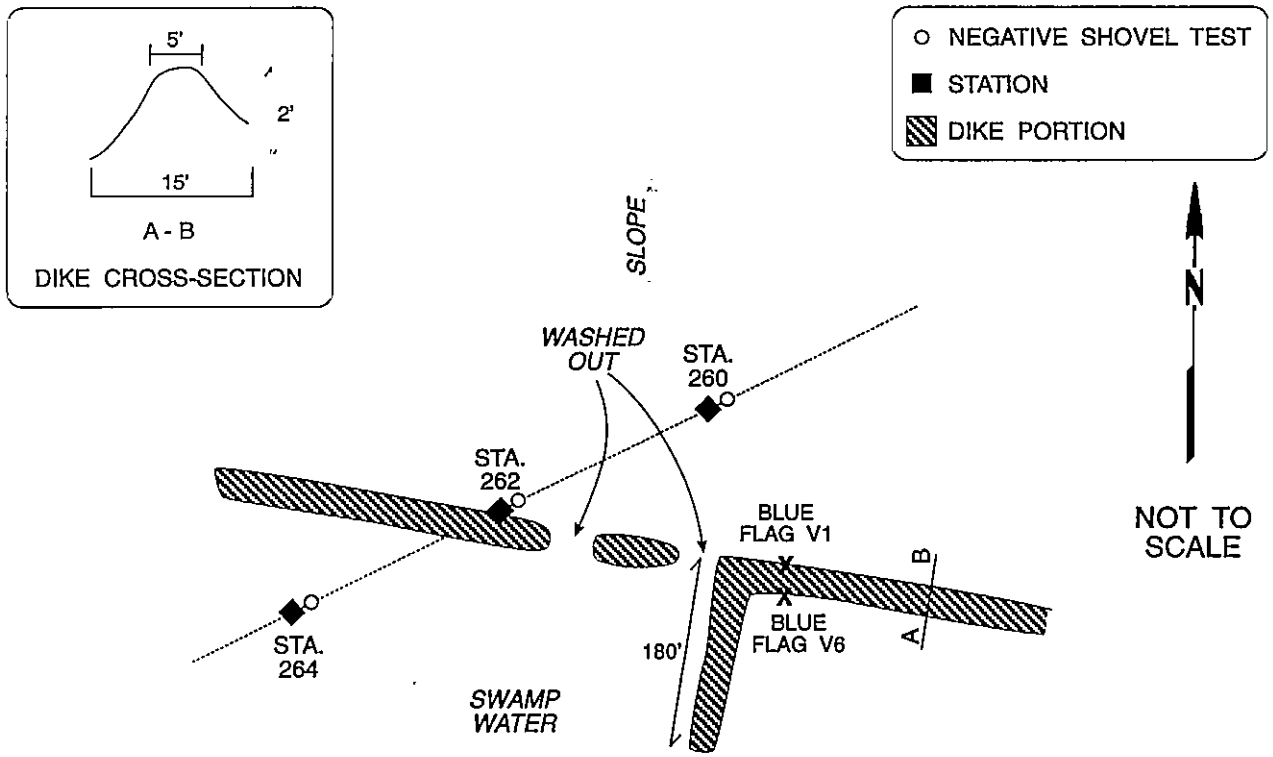


Figure 28. Sketch map for 38CN223.

number (as well as architectural survey number) since they seem to be so rarely encountered in cultural resource studies. We believe that they represent eighteenth century rice dike remnants. The section identified as 38CN223 consists of a linear dike running about east-southeast by west-northwest, with several areas missing, potentially washed out and never repaired. This line runs for at least 600 feet, probably longer. There is also a segment running south-southwest, which runs for at least 180 feet (Figure 28).

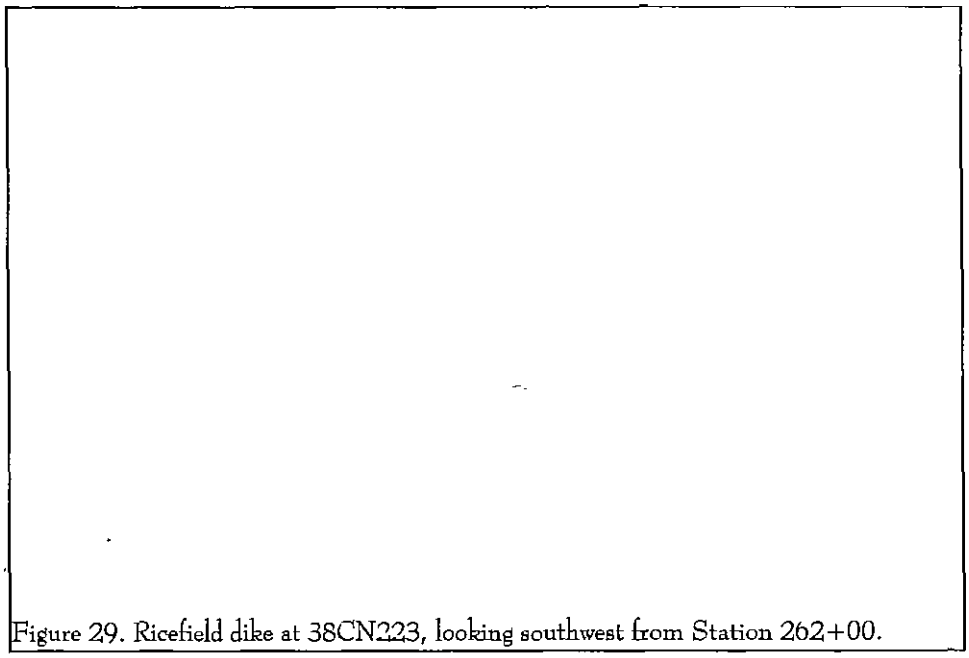

Figure 29. Ricefield dike at 38CN223, looking southwest from Station 262+00.

To the north of this dike the ground slopes up and the vegetation is a somewhat drier mixed hardwood and pine forest. To the south, on the opposite side of the dike, there is a tupelo-cypress swamp with standing water. The dike is about 5-feet across at the top, with a base about 15 feet across. The height ranges from about 2-feet on the upland side to about 3 feet on the swamp side.

This appears to represent a dike built at the swamp edge to contain the rice field, with the other dike perhaps forming a field margin. The dikes are in generally good condition, still clearly visible and giving a good impression of their intended purpose. There are no traditional archaeological materials (such as ceramics, nails, or glass) associated with the dikes — at least based on the nearby shovel tests.

The proposed Santee Cooper corridor crosses this dike, with Station 262 just on the upland side of the earthen wall. At this oblique angle, the proposed construction would damage or destroy approximately 130 linear feet of the dike.

As previously mentioned, the comparative sites are so uncommon that we have been unable to develop any clear integrity requirements for these inland ricefield features. Nevertheless, we are recommending site 38CN223 as potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places based on what appears to us to be good integrity. We believe the potential exists, through additional mapping, for the dike fragments to provide a clearer picture of the hydraulic engineering associated with the inland cultivation of rice. In addition, it seems likely that other lines of research also exist. For example, it may be possible to use OCR dating to provide an estimate of when the dike was constructed. Pollen and phytolith studies on either side of the dike may also help address questions of environmental change — and especially the nature of rice cultivation present in this area. These lines of research, however, are viable only so long as the dikes, and the associated swamps, remain unaffected by construction activities. Any construction is likely to cause sufficient disturbance to make these lines of research unavailable.

### 38CN224

Site 38CN224 represents a second dike

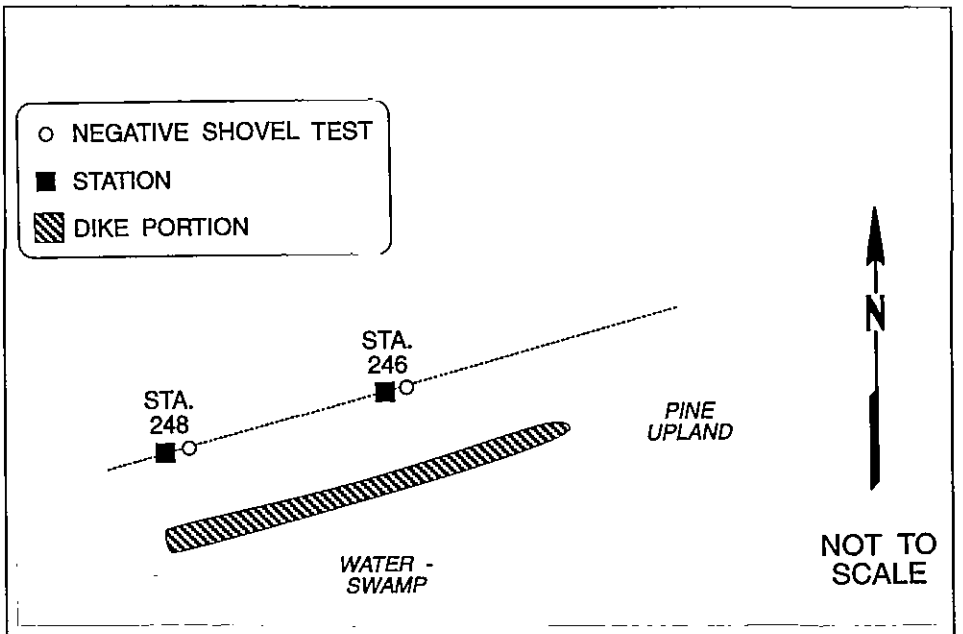


Figure 30. Sketch map for 38CN224.

segment, situated on the swamp edge about 800 feet west of Cooks Hill Road (S-377) on the north side of Johno Creek, close to its headwaters (Figure 30). The central UTM coordinates are E535535 N3632850. As at 38CN223 the soils are Hobcaw Series, although here the elevation is about 20 feet AMSL, indicative that this segment is close to the headwaters of the original ricefield. This is also indicated by the reduced dimensions of the dike, only 2 to 3 feet in height.

This dike segment runs approximately parallel to the proposed Santee Cooper line for about 300 feet, from just east of Station 246+00 to at least Station 248+00. The dike, while close to the edge of the proposed right-of-way, is still within the construction zone and is likely to be damaged or destroyed by the clearing and grubbing of the corridor. The wet soils make the feature all the more vulnerable.

As at 38CN223, no traditional archaeological objects were associated with this feature. It is found in a densely wooded section of the corridor, with swamp vegetation to the south and more upland, planted pines to the north.

This site is also recommended potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of

Figure 31. Ricefield dike at 38CN224, looking west.

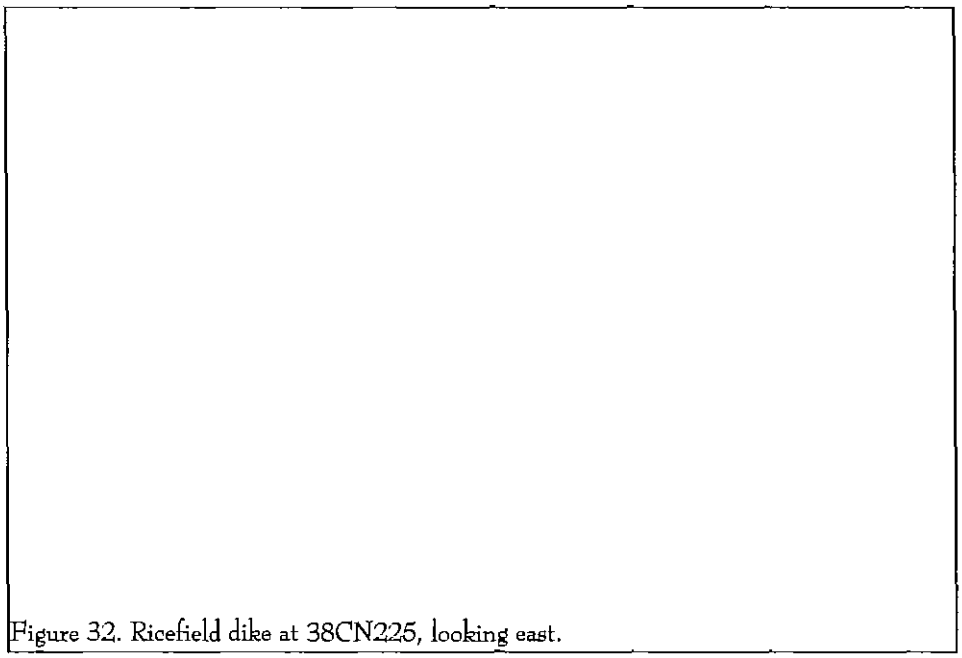

Figure 32. Ricefield dike at 38CN225, looking east.

Historic Places, largely because so few similar features have been identified and are available for comparison. We believe that additional mapping is a viable research goal at this site. While the associated soils are not nearly as wet as at 38CN223, and so may not as effectively promote the preservation of pollen and phytoliths, we believe that it may be useful to compare the results at a headwater or tail end area, such as this, with the results at a more central location, such as at 38CN223.

## 38CN225

Site 38CN225 is a third dike segment situated on the swamp edge, about 850 feet northeast of Cooks Hill Road (S-377) on the south side of a tributary of Pringle Creek. The central UTM coordinates are E536420 N3632850 and the site consists of three dike sections, running parallel to the edge of the swamp and probably representing one dike which has been breached in several spots. The dike runs about east-west, just north of the survey centerline. At Station 218+00 the dike turns north-northeast, forming a right angle (Figure 33).

To the north and west of the dike the vegetation is characteristic of a tupelo-cypress swamp, while to the south there are planted pines. The soils in the area are Hobcaw Series and the elevation is about 14 feet AMSL.

The north-south arm of this dike is larger than the others identified in the survey, being about 10 feet across at the top, with a base about 20 feet in diameter. The dike on the wetland side is about 8 feet in height, while on the upland side it is only about 5 feet in height. To the west of the north-south arm there is an area of very deep water, which appears to be either a canal or the area where the fill for the dike was removed. While the east-west segments were traced for only about 100 feet, the north-south arm extends at least 200 feet into the swamp.

Like the other earthworks, we believe that 38CN225 represents remnant dike sections associated with the eighteenth century inland swamp rice cultivation. Unlike the other sites, 38CN225 appears to be far more substantial and is also associated with a different drainage. The proposed Santee Cooper corridor runs just south of the dike and it is likely that clearing and grubbing would damage or destroy the portions within the corridor. We can't project how their loss might affect other portions of the dike system.

We recommend this site potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. As for 38CN223 and 38CN224, we believe that one research contribution the dike may be able to make is through careful mapping and identification of field and water systems. In addition, the presence of deep water suggests a good potential for the recovery of both pollen and phytoliths. The deep water may also hold more traditional archaeological deposits, such as refuse from slaves or even watercraft.

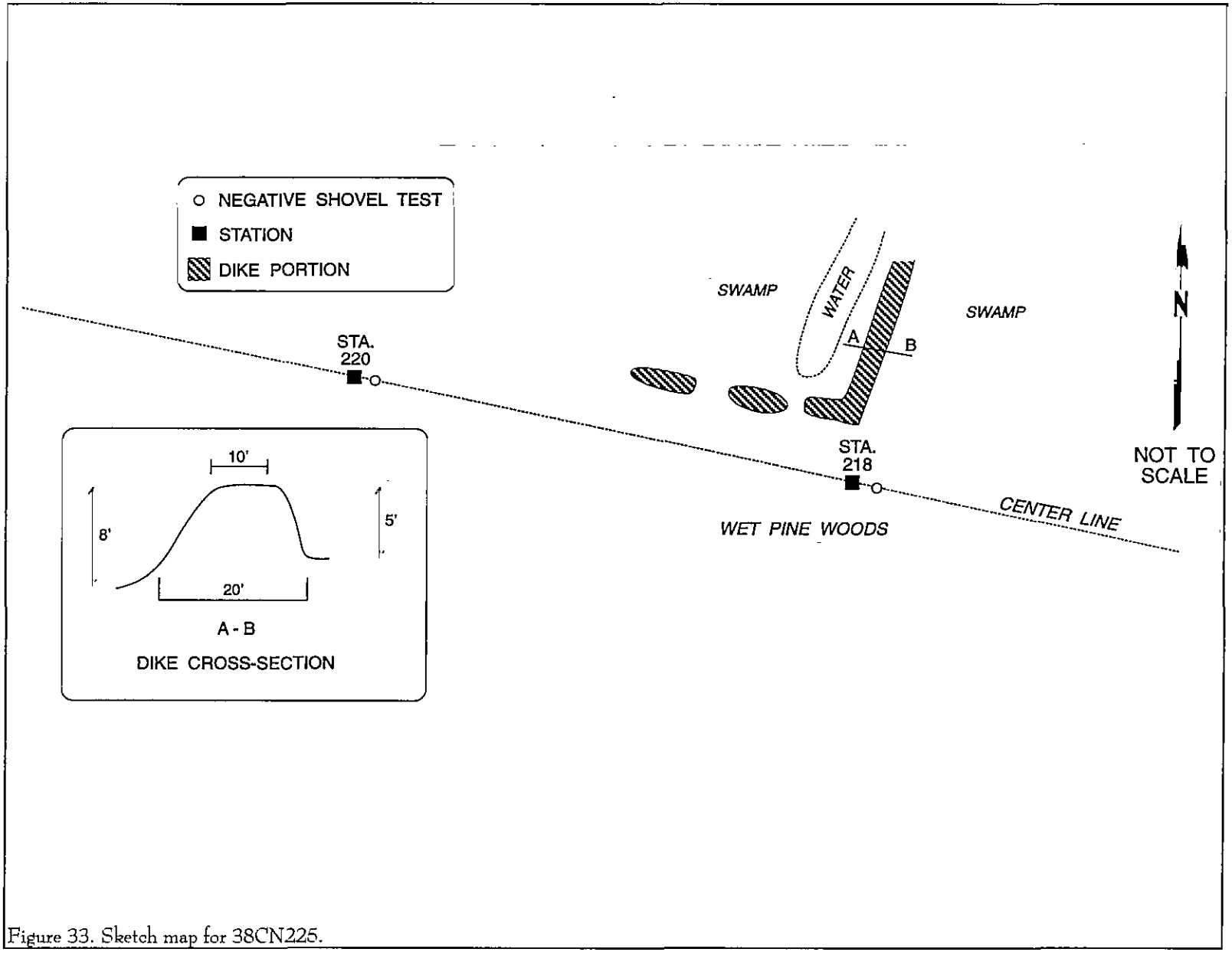


Figure 33. Sketch map for 38CN225.

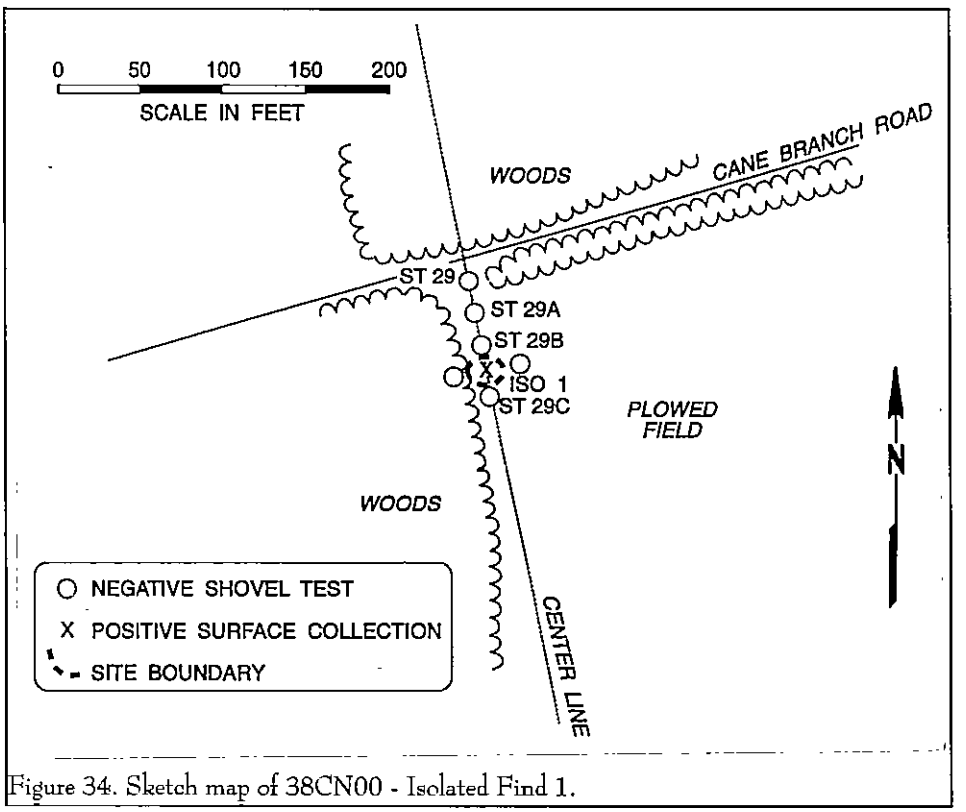


Figure 34. Sketch map of 38CN00 - Isolated Find 1.

### 38CN00 - Isolated Find 1

This site is situated in a cultivated field about 100 feet south of Cane Branch Road. The central UTM coordinates are E524085 N3636210. Walking from one shovel test to another in this recently cultivated field a single fragment of stoneware pipe bowl was recovered. The specimen, exhibiting a molded cross hatched design, is likely a mid to late nineteenth century example. Surface visibility was excellent, but a pedestrian surface failed to identify any additional historic remains. Subsequently a series of three additional shovel tests were placed in the field — all were negative (Figure 34).

This single item was found on Albany Series soils, at a site elevation of about 88 feet AMSL. Although the site itself is cultivated, nearby vegetation includes both planted pines (to the north and south), as well as mixed hardwoods and pines (to the west). To the east cultivated fields continue south of Cane Bridge Road for about 0.5 mile.

It's likely that the specimen represents a isolated object lost or discarded in the area during the last half of the nineteenth century. No other observations concerning the specimen are possible.

The only data set present at this site consists of the single pipe bowl fragment. Both shovel testing and pedestrian survey failed to yield any other remains. As a result, we recommend this site not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. No additional management activities are recommended, pending the concurrence of the lead permitting authority in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office.

### 38CN00 - Isolated Find 2

Site 38CN00 is situated on the west side of US 17-A, about 3,250 feet south of its junction with S-233. The central UTM coordinates are E528675 N3634810 and the site is situated on Ocilla soils at an elevation of about 36 feet AMSL. The site is situated on a ridge edge overlooking a tributary of the Ashepoo River, about 200 feet to the north. Today the site is a hay field, recently cut at the time of the survey, although the vegetation to the north consists of mesic hardwoods.

The site, which consists of two fragments of Thom's Creek Plain pottery (which mend), was found in Shovel Test 129 at Station 530. A series of seven additional shovel tests were excavated in the vicinity of the positive shovel test, but no additional materials were

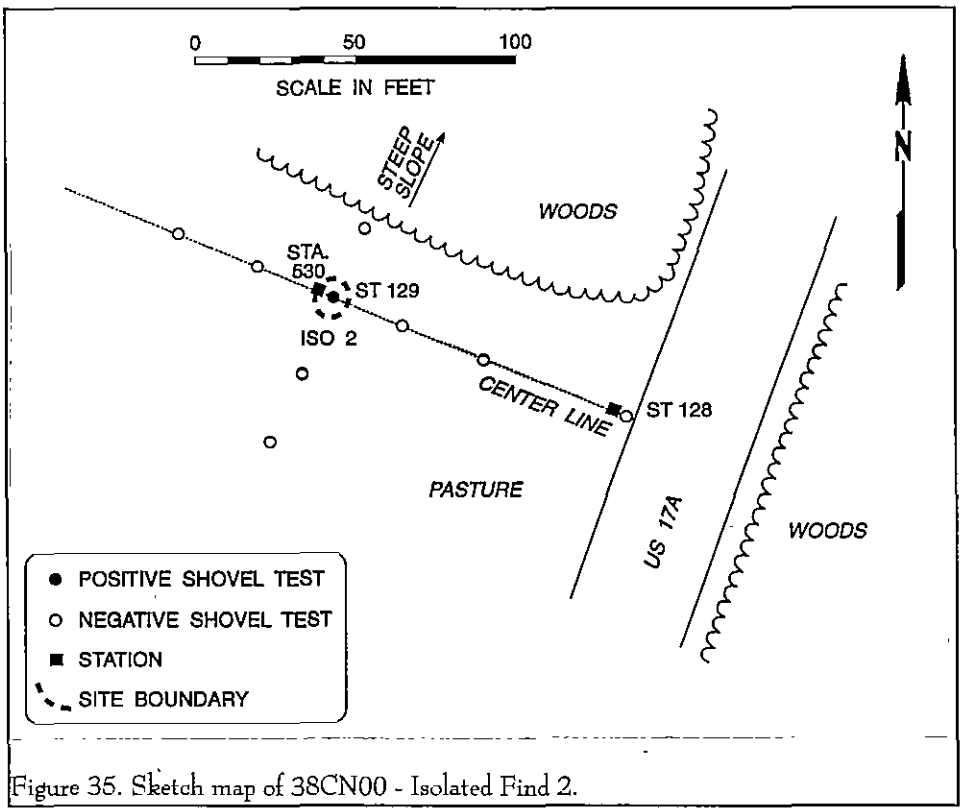


Figure 35. Sketch map of 38CN00 - Isolated Find 2.

encountered (Figure 35).

This site is recommended not eligible for inclusion on the National Register since so few data sets are present and we have been unable to identify any associated materials. It is unlikely that the site can address any substantive research questions.

## Identified Above Ground Historic Resources Within the Corridor

Three above-ground sites are within the proposed transmission line corridor.

### U/29/0000/3561459

Site U/29/0000/3561459 is situated 0.5 mile southwest of Cooks Hill Road (S-377), about 1.25 mile northwest of its junction with Ritter Road (S-41). This site has been given the archaeological site designation 38CN223 and has been previously discussed as an archaeological resource.

The site is a built-up earthen dike or dam at the north side of a wetland/intermittent stream tributary to Johno Creek. It extends about 400 feet east to west, with portions at the center having apparently washed out. A 180' section extends south at right angles from the east segment. The dike is from 2 to 4 feet in height, about 5 feet wide at the top, and about 15 feet wide at the base. The degree of erosional lowering and spreading from the historic dimensions was not determined.

Johno Creek is part of the Great Swamp/Ashepoo River system. The upper Ashepoo basin was the seat of inland rice plantations during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Detailed property history of this tract has not been developed (see related sites U/29/0000/3561460, U/29/0000/3561461, and U/29/0000/3561465).

This property is recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The proposed transmission line corridor will cross this dike causing actual damage and dramatically changing the visual integrity of the immediate surroundings.

### U/29/0000/3561460

Site U/29/0000/3561460 is situated 0.2 mile west of Cook's Hill Road (S-377), about 1.3 mile northwest of its junction with Ritter Road (S-41). This site has been given the archaeological site designation 38CN224 and has been previously discussed as an

archaeological resource.

The site is a built-up earthen dike or dam at the north side of a wetland/ intermittent stream tributary to Johno Creek. It extends about 300 feet northeast to southwest. The dike is about 2 feet in height, about 4 feet wide at the top, and about 10 feet wide at the base. The degree of erosional lowering and spreading from the historic dimensions was not determined.

Johno Creek is part of the Great Swamp/Ashepoo River system. The upper Ashepoo basin was the seat of inland rice plantations during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Detailed property history of this tract has not been developed (see related sites U/29/0000/3561459, U/29/0000/3561461, and U/29/0000/3561465).

This property is recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The proposed corridor is about 25 to 50 feet from the centerline. Consequently, it is likely that the construction of the line will damage or destroy at least portions of this dike. In addition, the presence of the cleared easement and associated transmission structures will dramatically affect the visual integrity of the dike and its setting. At the present time the nearby SCE&G powerline easement is not visible from the dike at ground level and therefore does not degrade the view shed.

U/29/0000/3561461

Site U/29/0000/3561461 is 0.4 mile east of Cook's Hill Road (S-377), about 0.9 mile northwest of its junction with Ritter Road (S-41). This site has been given the archaeological site designation 38CN225 and has been previously discussed as an archaeological resource.

The site is a built-up earthen dike or dam at the south end and east side of a swamp basin tributary to Pringle Creek. Its western segment is about 200 feet from northwest to southeast; the eastern segment extends at least 300 feet to the northeast. The dike is about 10 feet wide at the top and about 20 feet at the base, with the outside or upland side about 5 feet above ground level and inside or swamp side at least 8 feet high. The degree of erosional lowering and spreading from the historic dimensions was not determined.

This dike appears to have been the upper dam of an inland reservoir supplied by Pringle Creek, part of the Chessey Creek/Ashepoo River system. The upper Ashepoo basin was the seat of inland rice plantations during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Detailed property history of this tract has not been developed; it may be associated with Cooks Hill Plantation (see sites U/29/0000/3561459, U/29/0000/3561460, and U/29/0000/3561465).

This property is recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The proposed corridor is about 25 to 50 feet from the centerline. Consequently, it is likely that the construction of the line will damage or destroy at least portions of this dike. In addition, the presence of the cleared easement and associated transmission structures will dramatically affect the visual integrity of the dike and its setting.

## Identified Above Ground Historic Resources Within the Corridor's Area of Potential Effect

A corridor approximately 3.0 miles wide (about 1.5 miles to either side of the center line of the proposed transmission line) was surveyed for architectural sites and other above-ground historic resources. A total of 71 properties, represented by 60 survey site numbers, had previously been surveyed. The great majority (59) of these properties were historically residences or domestic outbuildings.

Fourteen sites that had not previously been recorded were surveyed for this project. In keeping with our observation (based on review of survey maps and compiled inventory) that the 1993-1995 survey must have overlooked a large number of historic cemeteries, seven of these sites are cemeteries or burial grounds.

Cemeteries and graves are among those properties that ordinarily are not considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places

unless they meet special requirements. The Criteria for Evaluation include considerations by which burial places may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register. To qualify for listing under Criteria A (association with events), B (association with people), or C (design), a cemetery or grave must not only met the basic criteria, but also the special requirements of Criteria Considerations C or D, relating to graves and cemeteries.

National Register Bulletin 41 (Potter et al. 1992) provides guidelines for evaluating and registering cemeteries and burial places. The cemeteries surveyed for this project were evaluated according to Criteria A, B, and C. Six were not found significant within the context of local, state, or regional history. The cemeteries were not evaluated under Criterion D (likelihood of yielding information important in prehistory or history).

### Cemetery U/29/0000/2271456 Peniel Methodist Church Cemetery

Cemetery U/29/0000/2271456 is found at the west and north (rear) sides of Peniel United Methodist Church, a building that appears to date to the early twentieth century but which has been altered with additions and modern replacements for historic features. The site is just northwest of the junction of Peniel Road (S-233) and Great Swamp Road (S-260). Burials in the unfenced plot are typically grouped in family plots marked by low brick walls or brick or concrete coping, several of them planted with ornamental shrubs, and most inscriptions placed on the inside (east) face. Inventory of the markers found most of them date to the twentieth century, with mid-century granite headstones being the predominant type.

### Cemetery U/29/0000/3561457

Cemetery U/29/0000/5361466 is located at the east side of Featherbed Road (S-199) about 0.5 mile north of its junction with SC 64. The site is bounded by a chainlink fence, and the front section is a level grassy lawn with a large monument bearing the inscription "In remembrance of Edward Toomer by his descendants." The undated monument appears to be mid-twentieth century construction. At the rear (east) section, the site is generally untended, with underbrush and some ornamental shrubs shaded by large gum or oak trees. Both sections of the cemetery have been used in recent years, with a range of twentieth century dates on the concrete and granite markers. There are many more depressions indicating unmarked graves than formal markers.

### Cemetery U/29/0000/3561462 Aimwell Presbyterian Church Cemetery

Cemetery U/29/0000/3561462 is a level site at the north (rear) of Aimwell Presbyterian Church, which stands at the northeast side of the junction of SC 64 with Featherbed Road (S-199). According to its cornerstone, Aimwell Presbyterian was founded in 1869 and the present building was dedicated in 1985. The rectangular burial ground is unfenced and bordered by thick trees at its north and east sides, with some burials likely to exist in the wooded area. Markers also extend beside the road along the east side of the church. Burials are oriented east-west, with numerous unmarked depressions among the marked graves, and headstones inscribed either on the east (inside) or west (road) side. Some hand-carved concrete markers were noted, and commercially-produced headstones dating as early as the 1920s.

### Cemetery U/29/0000/3561463

Cemetery U/29/0000/3561462 is located at the east side of Maybank Lane (S-199), about 0.4 mile south of its junction with SC 64. It is an unmarked, unbounded site with two extant gravemarkers. One is a granite headstone engraved with only the family name — Washington, and the other is a military marble marker to Morris Washington, Jr. Other graves may be present, but are not marked.

### Cemetery U/29/0000/3561464 St. Paul CME Church Cemetery

Cemetery U/29/0000/3561464 is at the rear (west) side of St. Paul CME Church, which is at the west side of Ritter Road (S-41), about 1.0 mile south of its junction with Cooks Hill Road (S-377). The church was organized sometime after the Civil War. The present building was constructed in 1976, but an early

marble cornerstone ("St. Paul CME Church. Stone set 1904.") can be seen on its one-story brick-veneered classroom wing. The cemetery is a wide narrow plot that extends to the edge of a swampy bottom. There are many unmarked depressions and modern markers among headstones dating to the early twentieth century. The earlier stones exhibit significant damage, many of them broken or toppled.

### Cemetery U/29/0000/5361466

Cemetery U/29/0000/5361466 is located at the northwest side of the junction of Sniders Highway (State Highway 63) and Cypress Pond Road (State Secondary Road 300), behind Cypress Creek Christian Church. Burials in the small plot are oriented east-west, with headstones facing east toward the church, and shaded by tall gum trees. The majority of markers date to the mid-20th century and later, but some have early-20th century dates. Most are simple types of commercially-available monuments. All the sod has recently been removed and the ground is extremely level, but there may be unmarked burials without visible depressions. The church is a modern frame building clad in vinyl siding.

Three buildings — one church, one residence, and one school — were surveyed for this project and not recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. All have been altered and do not retain sufficient integrity to qualify under Criterion C; none appear to have historical or associational qualities that would make them eligible for listing under Criteria A or B.

### Structure U/29/0000/2271454
### Great Swamp Baptist Church
### 3396 Hendersonville Highway

Structure U/29/0000/2271454 is at the southwest side of the junction of US 17A with Great Swamp Road (S-260). Probably built during the first quarter of the twentieth century, Great Swamp Baptist Church is a one-story structure with a front-gable roof, gabled porch across most of the width of the facade, and a rear T-wing that may be a historic addition. The simple building without spire or steeple is ornamented only by gothic-arched window openings at the side elevations and a wide transom above the principal entry. It has been altered with asbestos siding, replacement porch supports, and a one-story rear addition of CMU construction. There is not a cemetery on the grounds.

### Structure U/29/0000/2271455
### 3729 Hendersonville Highway

Structure U/29/0000/2271455 is a residence at the east side of US 17A, 0.3 mile south of its junction with S-88. Built about 1930, the one-story house is a typical example of bungalow-influenced dwellings found throughout Colleton County (survey site forms, The Jaeger Company, 1992-1995). The rectangular building has a front-gable roof, partly engaged front-gable porch with tapered supports on pedestals, and a lateral gable porte-cochere that may be a mid-century alteration. Other alterations include asbestos shingle siding and a replacement balustrade at the porch.

### Structure U/29/0000/3561458

Structure U/29/0000/3561458 is located at the west side of Featherbed Road (S-199) about 0.5 mile north of its junction with SC 64. It is a one-story building with a long lateral gable roof, a projecting gabled entry bay with recessed double door, single 6/6 windows at the south half, a band of five 6/6 windows at the north half, and small high-set 6-light windows indicating restrooms at either side of the entry bay. The building is not shown on the 1941 Colleton County Road Map, and was evidently constructed during the early 1950s as a school. The building may have been moved: the foundation is concealed by lattice, and there are no chimneys. It is presently part of the County Recreation Commission's "Neyles Mini-Park" and has been altered with modern metal doors and some infilled windows.

## Historic Resources Recommended as Potentially Eligible

### Cemetery U/29/0000/3561465

Cemetery U/29/0000/3561465 is found at the west side of Cooks Hill Road (S-377), about 1.6 mile northwest of its junction with Ritter Road (S-41).

Figure 36. Ricefield systems northwest of the house on Beech Hill Plantation, site R/29/0000/356(227)0269.02

The level site is elevated above the wetlands of Johno Creek and Pringle Creek, and bounded on three sides by timber lands belonging to Westvaco. The cemetery is said to be associated with Isaiah United Methodist Church (cornerstone: "founded 1891, rebuilt 1974"), about 1.5 mile to the southeast, and may historically have been used as a slave cemetery (interview, Mr. Anderson Grant, February 22, 2000). Most marked burials are at least 75 feet back from the road, and scattered in small unfenced family groups or single graves among the heavy oak trees. There are numerous unmarked depressions, and one interesting headstone, signed by the Walker firm of Charleston and inscribed to Gabriel Frazier "1801-1883, born Grahamville, died at Cooksville Plantation, SC", was noted. Although many of the markers at the site are modern headstones, there are also concrete markers, at least one of which has had a fresh coat of silver paint applied to it.

This cemetery may be associated with the former Cooks Hill Plantation. Detailed property history of this tract has not been developed (see related sites U/29/0000/3561459, U/29/0000/3561460, and U/29/0000/3561461), and little information has been located about Cooks Hill except a brief citation in a manuscript of local history: Cook's Hill Plantation, on Black [Pringle?] Creek, a tributary of Island [Ireland] Creek. . . 10' high reservoir banks . . . Antebellum Glover plantation, conveyed out of the Glover family in 1911, in the 1940s a timber reserve (Fishburne 1950: 15-16). It is recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The proposed corridor is about 0.2 mile south of the site. The vicinity is timberland managed in pine, and it is difficult to determine whether the transmission towers and lines will be visible. An existing transmission corridor, a single set of double wood poles, runs north-south about 250 feet west of the cemetery and can be seen from it.

## R/29/0000/356(227)0269.02

Site R/29/0000/356(227)0269.02 is associated with Beech Hill Plantation. The main house (R/29/0000/3560269.00) and cook's house (R/29/0000/35602690.01) have been determined eligible for the National Register (Chandler 1995). These buildings do not lie within the Area of Potential Effect; however, the north part of Beech Hill Plantation is within 1.5 mile of the proposed alignment.

Beech Hill Plantation is located at the west side of Ritter Road (S-41), 0.5 mile northwest of its junction with S-560. The property is set on fairly high land inside a curve of Johno Creek, which was formerly managed for the Beech Hill ricefields. West of the house, continuing the line of the entry avenue, is a road laid atop the principal dike and across the "ditch box" or spillway. This trunk was replaced during the 1950s,

and allows the flow of Johno Creek. Fields to the north were kept open for waterfowl until recent years when introduced vegetation multiplied rapidly (interview, Miles Sanders). To the south of the dam is older successive growth through which can be seen clear lines of interior canals. After crossing the creek, the dam road continues inland to crop and timber fields. Built up banks contain the creek as it flows south to Ritter Road, the east boundary of Beech Hill. Parallel to the road, visible from the bridge over Johno Creek, are remnants of the lower dam system.

The water control systems on Beech Hill Plantation are recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register. Additional inspection may also find that the ricefields between the upper and lower dams are eligible.

The proposed transmission alignment will have no visual impact on Beech Hill Plantation. The property is nearly 1.5 mile southwest of the proposed new corridor and the section of the existing line that is proposed to be upgraded. The existing transmission right-of-way for which no work is proposed, west and northwest of Johno Creek, is within 0.5 mile of Beech Hill and cannot be seen from the property.

### Structure U/29/0000/2270448 Drawdy-Haskell House

Structure U/29/0000/2270488 is at the northwest side of Possum Corner Road (S-87) about 0.1 mile north of its junction with Rocky Road (S-92). It is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register and has been determined "worthy of further investigation" (Chandler 1995). The ca. 1880 original building is a one-story residence with lateral gable roof, center-hall plan with transom and sidelights at the principal entry, and a hipped bow window. An historic enlargement added a one-story lateral gable wing at right angles to the original core. A porch extending along both elevations has a hipped roof at the earlier section and shed roof at the addition.

The house is set back from the road with its large front yard heavily planted with camellias and other traditional ornamental plantings. Access is by an unpaved one-lane road that runs past the south side of the house to several modern residences to the west. At the opposite side of the lane is a large brick ranch-style house.

The proposed transmission line corridor is about 0.7 mile to the north and northwest of Structure U/29/0000/2270488. The direct line of sight is obstructed in both directions by thick woods. Between the structure and the corridor are wetlands or intermittent streams connected with the Great Swamp/Ashepoo River, with an apparent Carolina Bay immediately north of the house. It is unlikely that the proposed line will be visible from the property, although this has not been conclusively documented. There are no other sources of visual intrusion in this rural area.

### Structure U/29/0000/3561300 Maybank Plantation

Structure U/29/0000/3561300 is at the north side of SC 64, one mile north of its junction with Featherbed Road (S-199). The house is set a quarter-mile northeast of Highway 64 and surrounded by a grove of live oak trees. In a letter to the owner, the SHPO staff stated "we believe this property meets the criteria for the National Register..." (Chandler 1994). Maybank Plantation House is thought to have been built ca. 1854. It is a one and one-half story dwelling with a lateral gable roof, full-facade porch supported by double posts, three gabled dormers, and a double door with transom and sidelights. When evaluated in 1994 the house was vacant and in disrepair, with asbestos shingle exterior siding, neglected window frames and sashes, and damaged wood at roof and dormers. A cabin or servant's house to the rear was also in deteriorating condition. There was no evidence of the balustrade railing formerly atop the porch (Fishburne 1950: 36).

Between September 1994 and February 2000 the house has been extensively rehabilitated, and the work is nearly completed. The asbestos shingles were removed and siding replaced as needed. Most exterior repairs were carried out to match the existing, with some changes made to roof and eavelines to accommodate modern ventilation. A long one-story rear gable wing was added that is not easily visible from the front of the house. The rear cabin was removed (its

chimney remains), and a large open storage house/garage was set to the side and rear of the historic garden area. Despite these changes, the structure is recommended as potentially eligible for listing.

Site U/29/0000/3561300.01, Maybank Plantation Ricefields, extends north from Highway 64 (historically known as Eberson Causeway) for an undetermined distance between the east bank of Chessey Creek and the branch that becomes the reserve canal on Ravenwood Plantation at the opposite side of SC 64. The ricefield system is lower than the built-up roadbed, and separated from it by a maintenance ditch. Low narrow dams or dikes and straight watercourses extend north-south and east-west, with the east-west dike closest to the road having formerly been used as a fence line. Vestiges of barbed and woven wire are embedded in the trunks of trees that have grown up along the dike. Tupelo and cypress trees have established themselves in throughout the site. This ricefield system is recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register.

Figure 37. Maybank Plantation ricefields, site U/29/0000/3561300.01, facing west

The Topographic Map (Neyles Quadrangle) also shows artificially straight east-west waterways to the northwest, beyond the parcel that is today's Maybank Plantation and extending beyond the Area of Potential Effect. Additional investigations may reveal a larger area that is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Maybank Plantation House and Ricefields are situated between 0.75 and 1.5 mile north and northeast of the existing corridor proposed to be upgraded and the proposed new alignment. The topography is fairly level except for local irregularities typical of swampland. Highway 64 runs between the corridor and these sites, which are further buffered by the heavy woods of Ravenwood Plantation. It does not seem likely that the proposed corridor will be visible from this property, or that it will visually intrude on the historic resources.

## U/29/0000/5360985

Structure U/29/0000/5360985 is at the north side of Sniders Highway (SC 63) about 0.7 mile west of the I-95 interchange. It is potentially eligible for listing and has been determined "worthy of further investigation" (Chandler 1995). Built ca. 1907, it is a two-story residence with a low hipped roof, two exterior end chimneys, a two-tier porch across the facade and a one-story hipped porch across the rear elevation. Historic outbuildings to the north and east of the residence include a large barn, several general-purpose sheds, chicken house, and a syrup shed. The house has been altered with vinyl siding, replacement first level porch posts, and CMU infill at the foundation. The interior was remodeled during the mid-twentieth


Figure 38. South facade of structure U/29/0000/5360985.

century, with the original center hall being reworked as a short vestibule.

The immediate vicinity of the house, along the north side of Sniders Highway, is level ground generally planted in pines or cropfields. The I-95 interchange is roughly 0.7 mile east of the property, and commercial activities extend within about 0.6 mile. The structure is 0.5 east of the terminus of the proposed transmission line and an existing electric substation. A transmission line just east of the substation can be seen across the fields and along SC 63. It is likely that the proposed corridor will create a visual intrusion upon this property.

## Historic Resources Determined Eligible for the National Register

### R/29/0000/2270272
### Glover Cemetery, Fountainbleau Plantation

Site R/29/0000/2270272.01, the Glover Cemetery on Fountainbleau Plantation, is eligible for the National Register (Chandler 1995). The property is at the west side of Green Pond Highway (SC 303), 0.4 mile south of its junction with Cooks Hill Road (S-377). The cemetery, apparently begun in 1832, is a family burial ground about 30 feet square, bounded by a stuccoed brick wall with a stuccoed arched opening at the north side. The opening is filled by a single-leaf gate of square wood pickets. Gravemarkers are a mix of flat ledger stones and headstones. The cemetery is part of the residence complex, set at an elevation of about 45 feet AMSL. The plantation house, Structure R/29/0000/2270272.00, was built ca. 1920 and substantially altered ca. 1953-1955. It does not retain architectural integrity sufficient to be listed in the National Register, but does not detract from the cemetery's setting or visual character.

The proposed transmission line is about 0.8 mile south of the Glover Cemetery, at an elevation of about 15 feet AMSL, at the opposite side of a thickly wooded streambed. The intervening landscape is mostly wooded wetlands. It is unlikely that the proposed line will be visible from the site.

Two additional sites on Fountainbleau Plantation were surveyed for this project. Site R/29/0000/2270272.02 is a burial ground that was probably established during the antebellum period as a slave cemetery. It is located in a grove of woods on a west-sloping site at the edge of the plantation's present pasture road. There are numerous burial depressions with the few extant markers in at least three widely-separated groups. There are commercially-made headstones dating to the second decade of the twentieth century, and one concrete vault cover at ground level. Heirs of the Pringle family retain a deeded right to use and visit the cemetery, but there have been no burials in at least the past twenty years (interview, Mrs. Elma Rogers, February 16, 2000). The cemetery is not

recommended as eligible for the National Register.

Figure 39. Dam/roadway associated with the Fountainbleau Plantation water control systems, site R/29/0000/2270272.03, view facing north.

Vestiges of water control systems, almost certainly associated with rice cultivation, were also surveyed (Site R/29/0000/2270272.03). The stream that flows from the northeast, across the north side of Fountainbleau west to Great Swamp/Ashepoo River, runs south alongside the highway, contained by a high dam or dike thought to have been the historic north-south roadway, then turns at a right angle to flow to the west. No evidence of the probable bridge has been found. The narrow waterway is lined with trees at each bank, and joins a system of several canals or controlled streams that intersect each other at right angles. At the northwest corner of the property, another north-south canal that connects to Ireland Creek is still apparent in the swampy wetland.

It is not known when rice cultivation was abandoned on Fountainbleau. Forest succession was not interrupted until the early 1950s when much of the 600-acre tract was timbered. Since that time, the property has been kept clear as cattle pasture (interview, Mrs. Elma Rogers, Feburary 2000). While the smallest irrigation canals have been lost, the existing ditches and streams that criss-cross Fountainbleau remain from its era of rice cultivation and are recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register.

The proposed transmission line is at least a mile south of the water control systems on Fountainbleau Plantation, at the opposite side of the slightly elevated site of the house and grounds. It is unlikely that the proposed line will be visible.

### U/29/0000/2270437
### Jerome Ritter House

Structures R/29/0000/2270437.00 and 437.01, the Ritter House and attached storage house, are eligible for the National Register (Chandler 1995). The property is at the west side of Green Pond Highway (SC 303), 0.6 mile south of S-643. The ca. 1880 building is a one-story house with a lateral gable roof covered with V-crimped metal, full-facade engaged porch, sidelights at the principal entry, and single 6/6 windows. A second lateral gable structure is connected by a rear gable wing or enclosed breezeway, with a separate shed porch at its north elevation having columns and balustrade. The house and immediate grounds are enclosed by a chainlink fence. Outside it are the barns, sheds, smokehouse, well, and privy house. The house has been unoccupied for at least a decade and is in deteriorating condition, with several outbuildings in a state of collapse.

The old roadbed along the west side of today's Green Pond Highway remains clearly evident in front of the Ritter House. The house is set at a local high point, elevated about 37 feet AMSL, with the road

Figure 40. East facade of structure U/29/0000/2270437.

sloping downhill to north and south. At the opposite side of the highway is an unpaved road leading to a cluster of modern dwellings. The other three sides of the historic property are surrounded by thick woods.

The proposed transmission corridor is 0.3 mile south of the Ritter House. The intervening landscape is heavily wooded, especially along the stream just north of the proposed alignment. Because of this cover, the proposed transmission line will probably be minimally visible from the site.

## Historic Resources Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

One property within the Area of Potential Effect is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, Ravenwood Plantation Ricefields. Within the boundary of the National Register listing are two sites that were previously surveyed, R/29/0000/3560271.00 and 271.01. The south boundary of the 325-acre area listed in the Register follows the existing transmission line right-of-way. Adjacent to the south-southeast are additional ricefields, site R/29/0000/3560271.02, that extend down both sides of Chessey Creek.

The Ravenwood Plantation Ricefields listed in the National Register retain integrity as two sets of three distinct fields each, extending along the east and west banks of Chessey Creek. A reserve is separated from the east row of fields by a north-south canal. These ricefields are small, featuring low narrow dikes, and are now in a tupelo-cypress swamp with water levels from a few inches to two feet deep. The National Register nomination describes them as exceptionally intact examples of features associated with the inland swamp rice culture.

The ricefield system associated with Ravenwood Plantation extends at least a mile downstream from the boundary of the National Register listing, nearly to the upper canal of the tidal fields above Bonnie Doone Plantation (Site R/29/0000/3560270, outside the APE). Areas of Ravenwood that were accessible during field work retain a degree of integrity comparable to that of the listed acreage. East of the main stream of Chessey Creek, within 500 feet of the existing transmission line right-of-way, a network of dikes and cross-dikes is visible in the area below the dammed farm pond. Field investigation was possible at more of the area west of Chessey Creek, where Bonnie Doone Road (S-458) runs generally north-south along the ridge above the creek. A substantial dike parallel to the creek connects to lower cross-dikes, then intersects another main dike at the south side of a long, narrow field of about 75 acres, which is evident on the topographic maps surrounded by its dank ditches. This very low area would have been possible to irrigate in all but the driest seasons, and is divided into several small ricefields. It is an important component of the historic agricultural landscape.

The inland ricefields, dikes, and canals at both sides of Chessey Creek south for an undetermined distance from the boundary of the Ravenwood Plantation Ricefields National Register nomination is recommended as potentially eligible for the Register.

The existing transmission lines, three rows of wood H-frame structures, intrude upon the view shed of the National Register property as well as upon the potentially-eligible area. Ongoing maintenance may present some threat to the ricefields, but the existing corridor is accessible by road from either side of the property and activity seems to be limited to the previously disturbed right-of-way itself. These lines are part of the section proposed to be upgraded within the existing right-of-way. Eighty-foot wood towers are to be replaced by 90-foot concrete towers sufficient to carry the additional wires.

# SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Santee Cooper transmission line survey was investigated from the Black Creek substation (under construction and nearly completed) to the existing Neyles Creek substation, crossing the Ashepoo, Great Swamp, and Chessey creeks in Colleton County. The archaeological survey was conducted using a single line of shovel tests, placed at 100 and 200 feet intervals within the 75 feet wide, 15.3 mile long corridor. The architectural survey was conducted by driving accessible roads within approximately 1.5 miles on either side of the corridor and recording structures which appeared to be 50 or more years old. Archaeological sites were recorded with the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, while architectural sites (including cemeteries and ricefield dikes) were recorded with the S.C. Department of Archives and History.

The survey corridor is located in the lower Coastal Plain and the topography is characterized by broad, level flats, often interspersed with low, slowly draining sloughs, creeks, and rivers. The soils are generally low and wet, with profiles frequently revealing heavily reduced soils and standing water. The corridor crosses broad expanses of planted pines, often on very low soils that required extensive ditching, as well as deep plowing to create ridges. The area has been described by Peter Coclanis as a "strange and eerie land of silent, still rivers and dark funereal swamps" (Coclanis 1993:ix).

As a result of the cultural resources survey of the Neyles to Black Creek survey, nine archaeological sites and two isolated finds were identified (Table 5). Also examined are 87 architectural or other above-ground resources (Table 6).

## Archaeological Resources

Of the 11 archaeological resources, six are recommended potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Of these six, three (38CN217, 38CN218, and 38CN222) are outside the proposed corridor. They are recommended potentially eligible primarily because the current project was not able to adequately test and evaluate the sites. There should be no need to conduct additional investigation at these sites unless Santee Cooper anticipates using access roads which might affect the sites.

The remaining three sites recommended potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register (38CN223, 38CN224, and 38CN225) include three dike segments. Although "non-traditional"

Table 5.
Archaeological Resources Identified During this Investigation

| Site Number | Easting | Northing | Site Type | Eligibility |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38CN217 | 535430 | 3632980 | prehistoric lithic scatter | PE |
| 38CN218 | 536720 | 3632660 | prehistoric & historic | PE |
| 38CN219 | 539080 | 3631480 | prehistoric scatter | NE |
| 38CN220 | 537590 | 3632450 | prehistoric scatter | NE |
| 38CN221 | 537780 | 3632380 | historic house scatter | NE |
| 38CN222 | 533895 | 3632750 | historic house scatter | PE |
| 38CN223 | 535130 | 3632625 | ricefield dike | PE |
| 38CN224 | 535535 | 3632850 | ricefield dike | PE |
| 38CN225 | 536420 | 3632850 | ricefield dike | PE |
| 38CN00-1 | 524085 | 3636210 | historic isolated find | NE |
| 38CN00-2 | 528675 | 3634810 | prehistoric isolated find | NE |

NE = not eligible for inclusion in the National Register; PE = potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

archaeological sites (at least in the sense that the survey failed to identify artifacts associated with the dikes), these features may contain significant information. For example, by mapping these dikes to document their placement in the drainages it should be possible to reconstruct the associated rice fields and better understand their function in the hydraulic management of the ricefields. Excavation for the recovery of soils suitable for OCR dating might provide information on when the dikes were constructed. Excavation would also be able to provide both pollen and phytolith samples critical to the reconstruction of eighteenth century agricultural activities.

Unfortunately, all three of these dike segments will be directly impacted by the proposed transmission line. In one case (at 38CN223) the centerline actually crosses the dike, while in the other two cases the centerline parallels the dikes. It is likely that in each case construction will have a devastating affect on the features. In addition, the presence of the powerline, in such close proximity will significantly affect the view shed of the area.

## Above-Ground Historic Resources

A total of 87 architectural or other above-ground resources are identified in the survey corridor, represented by 73 survey site numbers. Of these, one (Ravenwood Plantation Ricefields) has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places, three have been determined eligible by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and four have been evaluated by the SHPO as worthy of further study — in effect a finding of potentially eligible. An additional seven properties are recommended by our study as potentially eligible for the National Register.

Table 6 lists those properties and resources which have been previously surveyed and not found eligible. Where appropriate we have incorporated additional information concerning the current status of these resources. Table 7 lists those properties examined during this study which are not recommended eligible. In effect, Tables 6 and 7, pending concurrence by the lead permitting agency in consultation with the SHPO, represent those above ground resources for which no further management actions are necessary.

Table 8 lists those sites previously listed in or evaluated as eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Table 9 includes the sites surveyed for this project that we recommend as potentially eligible. Consequently, Tables 8 and 9, again pending the concurrence of the lead permitting agency in consultation with the SHPO, represent those properties for which a determination of effect is necessary.

For each of these sites we have first determined if there will be direct construction impact. There will be such impact in the case of three sites (U/29/000/3561459, U/29/000/3561460, and U/29/000/3561461). In each case clearing, grubbing, and construction of the proposed line is likely to cause significant damage, disturbance, or loss of resources. The remaining sites are not in the project's 75-foot wide corridor, but are within the project's area of potential effect.

For these remaining sites we attempted to determine the level of visual intrusion, if any, that may be associated with the construction of the proposed power line. The reader is cautioned that this review was not formalized — we did not use any computer modeling or balloon test to determine whether the towers would be visible. This was not possible since we do not know the precise location of the towers or even their exact height. What we attempted to do is evaluate each site in terms of topography and vegetation to arrive at our best guess of whether the towers might be visible. This was made difficult by the very level topography of the region. In many cases the only feature shielding the resource from the visual intrusion of the proposed corridor will be the vegetation. Yet vegetation is transitory — a fire can destroy the forest, or the area may be logged.

There is no question that besides physical construction damage there will also be visual intrusion of remaining sections of sites U/29/000/3561459, U/29/000/3561460, and U/29/000/3561461. In each case the intrusion is likely to be severe.

It is possible, especially with logging of the planted pine, that the powerline structures will be visible from the cemetery identified as U/29/0000/3561465.

Table 6.
Identified Above-Ground Historic Resources
Previously Surveyed and Not Found Eligible for Inclusion in the National Register

| Quad | Site | Location | Type | Date | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 038 | 0958 | S-86, E side | Residence | 1915c | |
| 038 | 0959.00 | S-86, W side | Residence | 1920c | |
| 038 | 0959.01 | S-86, W side | Store | 1928c | |
| 038 | 0960 | S-86, SW side | Residence | 1920c | |
| 038 | 0961 | S-193, E side | Residence | 1915c | |
| 038 | 0962 | S-193, E side | Residence | 1920c | |
| 227 | 0272.00 | SC 303, W side | Residence | 1920c | NR-eligible cemetery on grounds |
| 227 | 0432 | SC 303, W side | Residence | 1915c | |
| 227 | 0433 | S-377, SW side | Residence | 1915c | |
| 227 | 0434 | S-377, SW side | Residence | 1942c | |
| 227 | 0435 | S-377, NE side | Residence | 1910c | |
| 227 | 0436.00 | SC 303, E side | Residence | 1940c | |
| 227 | 0436.01 | SC 303, E side | Residence | 1890c | |
| 227 | 0438 | S-87, N side | Residence | 1920c | |
| 227 | 0439 | SC 303, W side | Residence | 1915c | |
| 227 | 0440 | SC 303, E side | Residence | 1900c | replaced by mobile home |
| 227 | 0441 | SC 303, E side | Residence | 1915c | |
| 227 | 0442 | SC 303, E side | Store | 1920c | |
| 227 | 0443 | SC 303, E side | Residence | 1933c | |
| 227 | 0444 | SC 303, E side | Residence | 1850c | front wing removed |
| 227 | 0445 | SC 303, W side | Residence | 1900c | |
| 227 | 0446.00 | S-92, S side | Residence | 1910c | demolished, rubble at site |
| 227 | 0446.01 | S-92, S side | Kitchen | 1910c | |
| 227 | 0447 | S-87, E side | Residence | 1920c | |
| 227 | 0449 | S-87, NW side | Residence | 1940c | |
| 227 | 0450 | S-87, NW side | Residence | 1880c | |
| 227 | 0451 | S-87, W side | School | 1890c | |

Table 6, cont.
Identified Above-Ground Historic Resources
Previously Surveyed and Not Found Eligible for Inclusion in the National Register

| Quad | Site | Location | Type | Date | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 227 | 0452.00 | SC 303, W side | Residence | 1880c | |
| 227 | 0452.01 | SC 303, W side | Kitchen | 1880c | |
| 227 | 0453 | S-87, E side | Residence | 1925c | |
| 227 | 0455 00 | S-87, W side | Church | 1915c | |
| 227 | 0455.01 | S-87, W side | Cemetery | 1901c | |
| 227 | 0489.00 | US 17A, W side | Residence | 1940c | |
| 227 | 0489.01 | US 17A, W side | Residence | 1900c | |
| 227 | 0490 | US 17A, W side | Gas Station | 1930c | removed or demolished |
| 227 | 0491 | US 17A, W side | Residence | 1880c | |
| 227 | 0492 | S-260, S side | Residence | 1930c | |
| 227 | 0493 | S-761, E end | Residence | 1900c | |
| 227 | 0494 | US 17A, E side | Residence | 1890c | |
| 227 | 0495 | US 17A, E side | Residence | 1875c | |
| 227 | 0496 | S-233, NW side | Residence | 1940c | |
| 227 | 0497 | S-233, SE side | Residence | 1908c | |
| 227 | 0498 | S-233, NW side | Residence | 1915c | |
| 356 | 0271.00 | SC 64, S side | Residence | 1840c | within Ravenwood NR boundary |
| 356 | 0271.01 | SC 64, S side | Outbuilding | 1900c | collapsed/demolished |
| 356 | 0334 | S-199, E side | Residence | 1935c | |
| 356 | 0336 | S-199, E side | Residence | 1935c | |
| 356 | 0337 | SC 64, N side | Residence | 1910c | |
| 356 | 0338 | S-199, W side | Residence | 1890c | |
| 356 | 0339 | S-199, W side | Residence | 1935c | |
| 356 | 0340 | SC 64, NE side | Residence | 1925c | |
| 356 | 0341 | S-371, E side | Residence | 1930c | |
| 356 | 0342 | S-371, E side | Residence | 1935c | |
| 356 | 0349 | SC 64, SW side | School | 1920c | |

Table 6, cont.
Identified Above-Ground Historic Resources
Previously Surveyed and Not Found Eligible for Inclusion in the National Register

| Quad | Site | Location | Type | Date | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 356 | 0350 | SC 64, SW side | Residence | 1930c | |
| 356 | 0409 | S-41, S side | Residence | 1925c | |
| 356 | 0410 | S-41, N side | Residence | 1935c | moved 800 ft. N and remodeled |
| 356 | 0411 | S-41, SE side | Residence | 1910c | |
| 356 | 0412 | S-41, SE side | Residence | 1900c | |
| 356 | 0413 | S-557, NE side | Residence | 1890c | |
| 536 | 0986 | SC 63, N side | Residence | 1930c | |
| 536 | 0987 | SC 63, N side | Residence | 1930c | |
| 536 | 0988 | S-300, W side | Residence | 1905c | |

This cemetery, however, is already bordered by an SCE&G powerline. Nevertheless, the intrusion of additional powerline elements would detract from the nature of the cemetery.

It is also possible that the proposed construction will affect the view shed of the Jerome Ritter House (U/29/0000/2270437). Although there is extensive vegetative cover, the proposed corridor is only 0.3 mile from the structure. We feel that there is a potential, especially during the fall and winter, for an intrusion.

Structure U/29/0000/536985 is within 0.5 mile of the terminus of the proposed project and may likewise be affected. There is, however, already an existing powerline and substation in proximity to this property.

Of greatest concern, perhaps, is the effect of the project on the Ravenwood Plantation ricefields view shed. Although the existing corridor will be used, the replacement of the wood poles with taller concrete poles may be deemed to be an intrusion.

For the remainder of the sites we believe that the undertaking is sufficiently far removed that the prospects of visual intrusion are slim. Again, this should recognize that vegetation is not static. Nor have we attempted any detailed modeling of the proposed corridor. It may, for example, be helpful to more carefully evaluate the existing vegetative buffer. It may also be appropriate to create graphics of the anticipated visual intrusion to help evaluate its potential affect on the integrity of the historic properties. Depending on the outcome of these more detailed analyses, it may be that the State Historic Preservation Office will recommend shifting the alignment further away from the potentially affected properties. Santee Cooper, however, should keep in mind that any movement of the corridor will require additional archaeological survey on the new alignment and may require additional architectural evaluation, depending on the distance of the move.

It is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered in other portions of the survey tract during construction. Construction crews should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the South Carolina State

Table 7.
Identified Above-Ground Historic Resources
Surveyed During this Project and Not Recommended Eligible for Inclusion in the National Register

| Quad | Site | Location | Type | Date | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 227 | 1454 | US 17A, W side | Church | 1915c | |
| 227 | 1455 | US 17A, E side | Residence | 1930c | |
| 227 | 1456 | S-233, W side | Cemetery | Unk | |
| 356 | 1457 | S-199, E side | Cemetery | Unk | |
| 356 | 1458 | S-199, W side | School | 1950c | |
| 356 | 1462 | S-199, E side | Cemetery | Unk | |
| 356 | 1463 | S-199, E side | Cemetery | Unk | |
| 356 | 1464 | S-41, NW side | Cemetery | Unk | |
| 356 | 1466 | SC 63, N side | Cemetery | Unk | |

Historic Preservation Office or to Chicora Foundation. No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist.

Table 8.
Sites Previously Listed In or Evaluated as Eligible or Potentially Eligible for Listing
in the National Register of Historic Places

| Quad | Site | Location | Type | Date | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 227 | 0272.01 | SC 303, W side | Cemetery | 1832c | eligible |
| 227 | 0272.02 | SC 303, W side | Cemetery | Unk | worthy of further study |
| 227 | 0272.03 | SC 303, W side | Ricefields | Unk | worthy of further study |
| 227 | 0437 | SC 303, W side | Residence | 1880c | eligible |
| 227 | 0448 | S-87, W side | Residence | 1880c | worthy of further study |
| 356 | 0271.// | SC 64, S side | Ricefields | Unk | Listed in the National Register |
| 356 | 1300.00 | SC 64, N side | Residence | 1854c | eligible |
| 536 | 0985 | SC 63, N side | Residence | 1907-11 | worthy of further study |

Table 9
Sites Surveyed by this Project Recommended as Potentially Eligible
for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places

| Quad | Site | Location | Type | Date | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 356 | 0269.02 | S-41, W side | Dike | Unk | house (beyond APE) is eligible |
| 356 | 0271.02 | SC 64, S side | Ricefields | Unk | adjacent to NR property |
| 356 | 1300.01 | SC 64, N side | Ricefields | Unk | house is eligible |
| 356 | 1459 | S-377, W side | Dike | Unk | within transmission line corridor |
| 356 | 1460 | S-377, W side | Dike | Unk | within transmission line corridor |
| 356 | 1461 | S-377, E side | Dike | Unk | within transmission line corridor |
| 356 | 1465 | S-377, W side | Cemetery | Unk | |

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